



You Can Help Your Country

Economy in your personal expenditures will help your country. You can only economize when you keep accurate accounts of your money affairs. A check account will aid you in doing this. Try it! Open your account at this bank. We furnish bank books—checks—and deposit slips—FREE!

Bank of Grand Rapids

West Side

Grocery Specials!

NASH GROCERY CO.

Friday and Saturday
June 22nd and 23rd

Below are listed a few articles of the best quality at prices far below the present market:

Tomatoes, extra good quality 3 lb. can.....	18c
Olives, plain, large glass.....	23c
Pineapple, pieces for sauce, per can.....	23c
Peanut Butter, bulk, bring your pails, per pound.....	18c
Beans, real navy, per lb.....	18c
Apple Butter, per pound.....	15c
Blue Sea Gray Fish, as good as salmon, per can.....	15c
Pineapple, 3 lb. can, sliced, each.....	23c
Soups, any flavor, per can.....	10c
Tea, 5 lb. box, pure cane loaf sugar only.....	64c

Wash—Warm weather will be here soon and you will want some ice tea. We have a special tea for this purpose.

Cocoa, in Mason jars, only.....	25c
Sweet Pickles, sliced, ready for use, pint jar.....	25c
Sweet Pickles, 3 lb. can, only.....	25c
Honey, on the comb, per pound.....	16c
Peas, extra sifted, none better, only.....	15c
Oatmeal, strictly fresh, 4 pounds.....	25c
Salmon, extra good, per can.....	18c
Matches, extra good grade, per box.....	5c

BUCKWHEAT—Seed for sale here.

FARMERS—We want your Butter and Eggs. Cash paid.

Telephone 550

For anything in Groceries, Flour and Feed.

IF YOU HAVE
The Building Bee In Your Bonnet
Let It Buzz! Let It Buzz!

The buzzing is necessarily preliminary to decisive action.

Use good judgment in the selection of location, plans, contractor and

Lumber and Building Material

And You'll Not Get Stung!

W. A. Marling Lumber Co.

DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTRAN & CO.
CHINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.

DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD

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EXEMPTION BOARD
TO PASS ON DRAFT

The county Board of Registry of Wood County has been appointed by Governor Philipp to act on those who claim exemption under the draft law, and when this board takes up the matter it will be supreme in the decision as to who shall go to war and who shall not. The members of the board for Wood County are as follows:

Dr. Sexton, Marshfield.
Sam Church, Grand Rapids.
Sheriff J. H. Norrington, Grand Rapids.

J. Werner, Pittsville.
C. Carlin, Vesper.

W. W. Upham, Marshfield.
T. W. Bruzear, Grand Rapids.

All claims for exemptions will come before this body, and those who do not want to go to the front will have to furnish proper proof that they are needed more at home than they are at the front. One of the most valid excuses for not going to the front will be dependent relatives or a family that has to be supported, as it is conceded that a man can better take care of his family than for the government to do it. Of course, those with physical disability such as would unfit them for soldiers will not be taken under any circumstances.

When a man is discharged by this board it will mean that some other man must be taken in his place, and the chances are that all applicants who claim exemptions will be scanned very closely and will have to substantiate their claims in every respect. It is probable that sessions of the board will be held publicly so that there will be no room for favoritism or anything of that sort, and the public will be able to understand the motives that actuate the board in their actions.

This job of being on the exemption board is not a pleasant one, and it is safe to say that every member would prefer to have somebody else assume the work were it possible for them to do so, but this is one of the disagreeable duties that have been called upon to perform in connection with the war, and there is no way out of it.

BOY SCOUT LEADER
TO COME HERE

Necodah Republican: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reichel and daughter, Elsie, Miss Nellie Palmator and Mr. Leonard Kinstler of Grand Rapids, motored to Necodah Sunday and spent the day with friends.

Mr. Kinstler is a Boy Scout executive and spends all his time organizing and perfecting the Scout organization. In two months' time one hundred and thirty-five boys have been organized in Grand Rapids and are doing big things in that community.

They are cultivating an eight-acre garden and taking full charge of it. They are working with the banks this week, making a house to house canvass, explaining and selling Liberty Bonds. They are helping the Red Cross and other patriotic organizations, and are doing an efficient, organized work wherever they are needed.

Mr. Kinstler is a resident of Grand Rapids and is backed by all the churches and influential men of that city in promoting boys' work. He is very well known, having been a Scoutmaster for several years, and his appointment as Scout executive came after several years of efficient work with boys. Mr. Kinstler had three years' camp work with boys through the summer with the State Association of the S. M. C. A.

He will be in Necodah, at the home of Mrs. C. B. Babcock, Monday afternoon, June 18, at 2 o'clock, at which time all boys interested in the Boy Scout work are requested to be present.

DEATH OF THOMAS DAVIS

Thomas Davis, one of the old residents of this section, died Monday morning at 2 o'clock, after an illness of some length, cause of death being old.

Mr. Davis was born in England on the 11th of September, 1831, and came to America in 1853. In the spring of 1855 he came to Grand Rapids, and has lived in this city and vicinity all the time since then. He was married to Miss Parnella Palmer February 10, 1858. His wife died in 1881, and in 1884 he was married to Miss Ann Davis of the town of Sigel. The surviving children are Mrs. Azania Brooks of Briggsdale, Colo.; Mrs. Esther Grandall of Lapine, Oregon; Mrs. Clara Brooks of Grand Rapids, Minnesota; and F. W. Davis of the town of Seneca.

Mr. Davis was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in the 38th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. K, and served to the end of the war when he was honorably discharged. During his residence here he engaged in farming all his life, until he moved to this city several years ago, since which time he has not been actively engaged in business of any kind. He was a member of the local Grand Army Post and always took an active part in their doings until incapacitated by advancing age.

The funeral will be held this afternoon from the Methodist church in this city, Rev. C. C. Becker conducting the services.

FIVE YEARS IN WAUPUN

John Kniprath, a farmer living in the town of Cranmore, was arrested on Sunday and on Monday was taken to Waupun where he appeared before Judge Park and pled guilty to the charge of larceny, and was sentenced to serve a term of five years in Waupun.

Kniprath was arrested upon complaint of his daughter's husband, and at first denied the charge against him, but later admitted the truth and agreed to plead guilty.

AUTOMOBILES COMING

—We expect this week a carload of Buicks, among which will be one of the 6-cylinder cars. If you are in the market for a car this year it will pay you to look over the Buicks, as this machine embodies all the good points of the high class cars, and has a reputation for economy in every way. Let us give you a demonstration of what this car will do.

Huntington & Lessor.

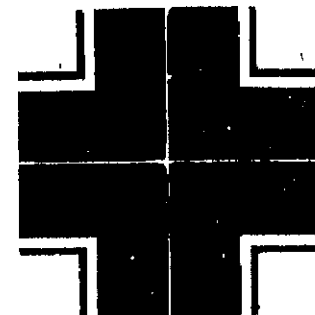
EXTRA LIBERTY BONDS

—We purchased a large amount of Liberty Bonds in addition to those subscribed for by our customers, so that we would be able to supply those who were not ready to subscribe last week.

Every person in Wood County should own at least one bond. We will sell them without profit to ourselves on the same easy terms as before.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

You Must Help The Red Cross

The Nation
\$100,000,000.00Grand Rapids
\$25,000.00

Stand Behind The Man Behind The Gun.

American troops are now on the firing line.
A million men or more will be called before Winter.

Our Country Is at War.

Which means sacrifice of lives of many men and sacrifice of money for those who cannot fight.

What the Red Cross Does

Establishes and furnishes:

Hospitals and Medical Equipment
Recreation centers behind the firing line
Comfort kits, and small articles not otherwise obtainable
Aids dependents, etc.

Some member of your family may need these things before many months.

\$25,000.00 - - Grand Rapids Bit - - \$25,000.00

WHAT THE NAVY HAS
TO OFFER YOUNG MEN

Probably at no time in the history of the American Navy have the opportunities for advancement, with increases in pay, been so great as at the present time, when the ranks of petty, chief petty and warrant officers must be filled at a rate corresponding to the increases being made in the complements of the various vessels.

Together with this rapid advancement, the Navy is offering the enlisted men the best pay of any of the military branches of the nation's armed forces. The increases, which went into effect on June 1, and which will remain in effect until six months after the close of the war, makes the Navy the best paid service both in time of war and peace. The following table is official and shows what the sailor's pay was and what it is at the present time:

Rank	Former Pay	Present Pay
Apprentice Seaman.....	\$15.00	\$32.00
Seaman 2d class.....	20.00	35.00
Seaman 1st class.....	26.40	38.40
Petty Officer, 3d class.....	33.00	41.00
Petty Officer 2d class.....	38.50	46.50
Petty Officer 1st class.....	44.00	52.00
Chief Petty Officer.....	55.00	61.00

Business's Force
Fireman 3d class..... 24.20 36.20
Fireman 2d class..... 33.00 41.00
Fireman 1st class..... 38.50 46.50
Oiler..... 40.70 48.70
Water Tender..... 44.00 52.00
Machinist Mate 2d class..... 44.00 52.00
Machinist Mate 1st class..... 50.50 58.50
Chief Water Tender..... 55.00 61.50
Chief Machinist Mate..... 77.00 83.00

All Special Branches
Landman..... 17.60 32.60
Petty Officers 3d class..... 33.00 41.00
Petty Officers 2d class..... 38.50 46.50
Petty Officers 1st class..... 44.00 52.00
Chief Petty Officers..... 55.00 61.00
A man enlisting in one of the lower ratings is advanced one step at a time if he shows proficiency and good conduct, both of which are essential to a man's promotion in the service. A seaman may be advanced to petty officer, with a salary equivalent to \$10 or more in civil life, considering that the navy man's food, lodging, clothing, medical attendance, etc., are furnished him free. Men can advance beyond this and become warrant or commissioned officers, according to the ability they display and the number of years they remain in the service.

CLOTHES TO COST MORE

That suit you paid \$25 for last winter is worth \$37.50 at today's price of wool. Clothes costs will also experience a skyrocketing when Uncle Sam starts making uniforms, overcoats, blankets and shirts for his army of 2,000,000 men. New York clothing manufacturers declare.

Cambric wool which was worth 10 cents a pound before the war began sells for 55 cents now. Many American firms are now refusing foreign contracts but the price stays high, it is declared, because the British government needs all Australian and New Zealand wool for itself.

Three hundred million pounds of wool are grown in the United States annually and 600,000,000 are needed. The extra 300,000,000 comes from South America.

WHAT WE FIGHT FOR

"The right is more precious than peace, and we fight for the things we have always carried nearest our hearts—for Democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

WOODROW WILSON,
President of the United States.

ADVERTISED MAIL

List of advertised mail at the post-office in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, June 14th, 1917.

Ladies—Mrs. Pat Henchy.

Gentlemen—Harold A. Gurley.

When calling for the above, please say "advertised."

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT'S
BIGGEST PRINTING JOB

The work of printing the 10,000,000 Boy Scout Liberty Loan Campaign circulars, can hardly be appreciated by the ordinary person. On May 25th the Chief Scout Executive ordered the printing office with four electrotypes (one each for black and red of each side of the circular) with authority from the treasury department to have the 10,000,000 printed. Everything else gave place and forty electrotypes were immediately cast. The presses were cleared of all other matter and the next morning work was begun in earnest. With all the necessary adjusting and cutting 600,000 were run off the first day. After that the government presses turned out 1,000,000 a day, quick-ried and printed on both sides in two colors. Each sheet passes thru the press four times and 40,000,000 impressions were made to complete the work.

This was the largest job of printing ever handled by the government printing office. The paper of the circulars of the fund in the stock rooms. Fifteen car loads of paper was used. The next largest printing job was the draft registration cards. 15,000,000 of these were printed in the same time and at the same cost. The size of the circular was 10 inches by 15 inches printed in two colors and on both sides.

DEATH OF J. J. HAZZARD

John J. Hazard, one of the old and respected residents of Grand Rapids, died at his home on the east side Friday evening after an illness extending over a year past.

Mr. Hazard was born in New York City, and came west with a young man, and enlisted in the army in 1862 and served until the end of the war. He was a private in the 6th Wisconsin Battery, and was later a member of the local Grand Army Post. For a number of years he was engaged in business in this city but, retired a number of years ago on account of advancing years, he was 76 at the time of his death. The funeral was held at one o'clock Monday afternoon from the G. A. R. hall, the members of the local Post conducting the last rites.

DEATH OF WM. STAVEN

Wm. Staven died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Staven, near Vesper on Friday, after an illness extending over a year, from tuberculosis. Deceased was a young man of more than ordinary ability, and was a member of the local Grand Army Post. For a number of years he was engaged in business in this city but, retired a number of years ago on account of advancing years, he was 76 at the time of his death. The funeral was held at one o'clock Monday afternoon from the G. A. R. hall, the members of the local Post conducting the last rites.

RAISING BEANS

Four hundred acres planted to beans in the "bit" recently owned by W. M. Swatland, a Chocoma county, Nebraska, farmer, to help Uncle Sam win the war. He used nearly four tons of beans as seed. It cost him \$128.60. With a normal crop he will raise enough beans to furnish every man, woman and child in his county with a bushel of beans, and enough left over to feed twice the population of his county for a year.

FRIDAY RED CROSS DAY

—Specials at the Ready-to-Wear Parlors, 10% of all sales go to the Red Cross fund.
Every waist in stock at \$1.25-\$1.50
\$1.75 and \$2.00, all go Friday at \$1.00 cash.

All silk dresses \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00 at \$15.50 cash.

Choice of any wool, silk or Palm Beach skirt Friday only \$3.75 cash.

Any coat or suit left at one-half price.

Pungolow aprons at 50c.

Remember, every dollar's worth bought Friday, 10% goes to the Red Cross fund.

I. E. WILCOX.

NEW ENGINE HOUSE
SHOULD BE CENTRAL

Some discussion has been indulged in during the past week relative to the location picked out by the Board of Public Works for the location of the new east side engine house. They all admit that an engine house should be built, and there is no objection on this score, but they are of the opinion that it should be more centrally located, giving as reasons some of the following claims:

If such a structure is built it will be used for the purpose for which it is constructed for many years to come, and for this reason should be a fairly good building of sufficient beauty and capacity to answer the purpose intended and at the same time be an ornament to the city. It will only be a short time now before we have some kind of a paid fire department, and when this state of affairs comes about it is entirely probable that there will be but one department in the city, and this one should be centrally located so as to be readily accessible to both sides of the river.

Any engine house properly constructed could be made an ornament to any of our streets and if this were done it would be desirable to have it somewhere on one of our main streets to take the place of a vacant lot or a building which is now a eyesore and is really holding back the progress of the city.

There is no question but what it would cost more money to erect a building of this kind on a main street and buy the property than to put it up on property already owned by the city, but for a building that is going to stand for a quarter of a century or more, this is a matter that ought not to be much figured.

There are many vacant places on the east side that could be purchased at a reasonable figure, where such a building could be erected, where it would be accessible and at the same time help to dress up the town. In fact, the city owns a piece of ground alongside the J. E. Daly drug store that has been an eyesore for many years, and an engine house there would open out onto the wide part of the street and would be an ideal place for a building of this kind.

There are also many vacant lots on both First and Second streets where such a building could be built, and it would fill all the requirements noted above.

Grand Rapids never presented as handsome appearance as it does this spring. The citizens have been working for a number of years past to bring about this result, and they are to be congratulated that their efforts are beginning to bear fruit. This city is ideally situated for a beautiful spring, and we feel confident that the time will come when we have that kind of a town, and when a public building is erected the city fathers should do their share toward bringing about the desired result. The time to begin is right now, and this should be the first move.

It is to be hoped that the Board of Public Works can be prevailed upon to reconsider their decision in this matter and make the necessary change.

BUCKLEY-RAGAN WEDDING

Miss Bonnie Buckley and Mr. Fred Ragan, both of this city, were married Sunday morning at 8 o'clock at St. Peter and Paul church, Rev. Wm. Reding officiating. They were accompanied by Miss Margarette Ragan, sister of the groom, and Mr. John Buckley, brother of the bride. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Arpa to a number of relatives and friends. The young couple left the same day for Chicago and other points on a short wedding tour, and upon their return will make their home in this city.

Both of the contracting parties of this wedding are well and favorably known in this city and are among our most popular young people and they have many friends who will unite with the Tribune in extending congratulations and wishing them a long life of happiness.

HAVE YOU DONATED
TO RED CROSS WORK?

One hundred million dollars seems like quite a bunch of money for the American people to donate for the use of the Red Cross, but this is the amount that is the goal for which the members of the Red Cross are striving, and there is no question but what the money will have been subscribed when the matter is finished. Many of us work a lifetime and never have a bank balance of this sum, but that need not discourage those who have the matter in charge, as it is not expected that any one person will give it all, and the whole sum means less than a dollar from every person in the country, and that is not such an awful lot.

The amount that has been apportioned out to Grand Rapids and vicinity to collect is \$25,000. This takes the shape of the word. The United States is now at war and already has men at the front, and in side of a year there will be a great many more. Should the war last for any length of time this country will have the largest number of men in the conflict that has ever happened in its history. This means that there will be a great many casualties and the work of the Red Cross, both at home and abroad, will be one of the most important matters of the day, the next in importance, in fact, to the work of the soldiers themselves. The soldier will do the fighting, but in case of being wounded, he must be taken care of, and this is the work of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross society is also going to attempt to provide some comfort for the soldiers at the front, other than the mere work of attending to the wounded, and if they are successful in this their work will be appreciated by all who are called upon to fight for their country. The man who stays at home will now have to do his share as well as the one that goes to the front, and the chance will be put up to everybody by the Red Cross to help out in the present emergency. Everybody will be asked to give something, but it is not desired that anybody will give beyond his means.

The merchants of the city have agreed to give ten per cent of their gross sales on Friday to the association of the Red Cross. The city has also turned over their playhouses for a day for the same good cause, and many of our citizens have already donated their share to help matters along.

WOOL IS WOOL

During the past week or two the farmers in this vicinity have been bringing in their spring clip of wool, and when one sees the prices that are being offered for it, it is not hard to help wondering why the farmers in this community do not raise more of it. The price ranges from 45 to 47 cents per pound, and one man brought in four fleeces that averaged 10 pounds apiece. Most of them run from six to eight pounds, but even this brings in more money than the sheep, wool and all was worth a few years ago, and the indications are that the price is going to bring a pretty good price for several years to come.

There is much land in Wood County at the present time that is not cultivated which, with the sheep, could support a large number of sheep the greater part of the year. Nearly every farmer has a patch of land that would make excellent sheep pasture, which at the present time is left idle or used for other purposes. Such places could be used for pasture and a revenue derived from it every year just as well as allowing it to lie idle. The price of wool is going to bring a pretty good price for several years to come.

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Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, June 21, 1917.

DRUM & SUTOR, Publishers



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West Side

EXEMPTION BOARD TO PASS ON DRAFT

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Dr. Sexton, Marshfield.
Sam Church, Grand Rapids.
Sheriff J. H. Norvington, Grand Rapids.

J. Warner, Pittsville.
O. Carlin, Vesper.
W. H. Upham, Marshfield.
T. W. Bruesau, Grand Rapids.
All claims for exemptions will come before this body, and those who do not want to go to the front will have to furnish proper proof that they are needed more at home than they are at the front. One of the most valid excuses for not going to the front will be dependent relatives or a family that has to be supported, as it is conceded that a man can better take care of his family than for the government to do it. Of course, those with physical disability such as would unfit them for soldiers will not be taken under any circumstances.

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Mr. Kinister is a Boy Scout executive and spends all his time organizing and perfecting the Scout organization. In two months' time one hundred and thirty-five boys have been organized in Grand Rapids and are doing big things in that community.

They are cultivating an eight-acre garden and taking full charge of it. This week, making a house of house canvass, explaining and selling Liberty Bonds. They are helping the Red Cross and other patriotic organizations, and are doing wherever they are needed.

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He will be in Necedah, at the home of Mrs. C. E. Babcock, at 10 o'clock, at 2 o'clock, at the afternoon, June 22, and at the Boy Scout work are requested to be present.

DEATH OF THOMAS DAVIS

Thomas Davis, one of the old residents of this section, died Monday morning at 10 o'clock, after an illness of some length, cause of death being old age.

Mr. Davis was born in England on the 11th of September, 1831, and came to America in 1852. He was married in 1855 to Miss Pamela Palmer, and they lived in this city and vicinity all the time since then. He was married to Miss Pamela Palmer in 1855, and they lived in this city and vicinity all the time since then. He was married to Miss Pamela Palmer in 1855, and they lived in this city and vicinity all the time since then.

Mr. Davis was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in the 38th Wisconsin Infantry, Co. K, and served to the end of the war when he was honorably discharged. During his residence here he engaged in farming all his life, until he moved to this city several years ago, since which time he has not been engaged in business of any kind. He was a member of the local Grand Army Post and always took an active part in their doings until incapacitated by advancing age.

The funeral will be held this afternoon from the Methodist church in this city, Rev. C. C. Becker conducting the services.

FIVE YEARS IN WAUPUN

John Kniprath, a farmer living in the town of Granmoor, was taken on Sunday and on Monday was taken to Waupun, where he appeared before Judge Park and pleaded guilty to the charge of incest, and was sentenced to serve a term of five years in Waupun.

Kniprath was arrested upon complaint of his daughter's husband, and at first denied the charge against him, but later admitted the truth and agreed to plead guilty.

AUTOMOBILES COMING

We expect this week a carload of Briscoes, among which will be one of the 8-cylinder cars. If you are in the market for a car this year it will pay you to look over the Briscoes, as this machine embodies all the good points of the high class cars, and has a reputation for economy in every way. Let us give you a demonstration of what this car will do.

Huntington & Linsig.

EXTRA LIBERTY BONDS

We purchased a large amount of Liberty Bonds in addition to those subscribed for by our customers, so that we would be able to supply those who were not ready to subscribe last week.

Every person in Wood county should own at least one bond. We will sell them without profit to ourselves on the same easy terms as before.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

You Must Help The Red Cross

The Nation
\$100,000,000.00Grand Rapids
\$25,000.00

Stand Behind The Man Behind The Gun.

American troops are now on the firing line.
A million men or more will be called before Winter.

Our Country Is at War.

Which means sacrifice of lives of many men and sacrifice of money for those who cannot fight.

What the Red Cross Does

Establishes and furnishes:
Hospitals and Medical Equipment
Recreation centers behind the firing line
Comfort kits, and small articles not otherwise obtainable
Aids dependents, etc.

Some member of your family may need these things before many months.

\$25,000.00 - - Grand Rapids Bit - - \$25,000.00

WHAT THE NAVY HAS TO OFFER YOUNG MEN

Probably at no time in the history of the American Navy have the opportunities for advancement, with increases in pay, been so great as at the present time, when the ranks of petty, chief petty and warrant officers must be filled at a rate corresponding to the increases being made in the complements of the various vessels.

Together with this rapid advancement, the Navy is offering the enlisted men the best pay of any of the military branches of the nation's armed forces. The increases, which went into effect on June 1, and which will remain in effect until six months after the close of the war, makes the Navy the best paid of any of the military branches of the nation's armed forces. The following table is official and shows what the sailor's pay was and what it is at the present time:

	Former Pay	Present Pay
Seaman 1st class	\$17.00	\$32.00
Seaman 2d class	20.00	35.00
Seaman 3d class	24.00	38.00
Petty Officer 1st class	33.00	41.00
Petty Officer 2d class	38.50	46.50
Petty Officer 3d class	44.00	52.00
Chief Petty Officer	55.00	61.00

	Former Pay	Present Pay
Fireman 1st class	24.00	32.00
Fireman 2d class	28.00	36.00
Fireman 3d class	32.00	40.00
Water Tender	40.00	48.00
Boatman 1st class	44.00	52.00
Boatman 2d class	48.00	56.00
Boatman 3d class	52.00	60.00
Chief Boatman	56.00	64.00

All Special Branches
Land 1st class \$17.00 32.00
Land 2d class 20.00 35.00
Petty Officers 3d class 33.00 41.00
Petty Officers 2d class 38.50 46.50
Petty Officers 1st class 44.00 52.00
Chief Petty Officers 55.00 61.00
The man entering in one of the lower ratings is advanced one step at a time if he shows proficiency and good conduct, both of which are essential to a man's promotion in the service. A seaman may be advanced to petty officer, with a salary equivalent to \$100 or more in civil life, considering that the navy man's food, lodging, clothing, medical attendance, etc., are furnished him free of charge. He may also become warrant officer, and then, according to the ability they display and the number of years they remain in the service.

CLOTHES TO COST MORE

That suit you paid \$25 for last winter is worth \$37.50 at today's price of wool. Clothes costs will also experience a skyrocketing when Uncle Sam starts making uniforms, overcoats, blankets and shirts for his army of 2,000,000 men. New York cloth manufacturers declare.

California wool which was worth 10 cents a pound before the war began sells for 55 cents now. Many American firms are now refusing foreign contracts but the price stays high, it is declared, because the British government needs all Australian and New Zealand wool for itself.

WHAT WE FIGHT FOR

"The right is more precious than peace, and we fight for the things we have always carried nearest our hearts—for Democracy, for the rights of those who submit to authority, for a voice in their own government for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

WOODROW WILSON

President of the United States.

ADVERTISED MAIL

List of advertised mail at the post-office in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, June 11th, 1917:
Ladies—Mrs. Pat Henchy.
Gentlemen—Harold A. Gurley.
When calling for the above, please say "advertised."

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT'S BIGGEST PRINTING JOB

The work of printing the 10,000,000 Boy Scout Liberty Loan Campaign circulars can hardly be appreciated by the ordinary person. On May 25th the Chief Scout Executive entered the printing office with four electrotypes (one each for black and red of each side of the circular) with authority from the treasury department to have the 10,000,000 printed. Everything else gave place and forty electrotypes were immediately cast. The presses were cleared of all other matter and the next morning work was begun in earnest. With all the necessary adjusting and cutting 500,000 were run off the first day.

After that the government presses turned out 1,000,000 a day, quick-dried and printed on both sides with two colors. Each sheet passes through the presses four times and 40,000,000 impressions were made to complete the work.

This was the largest job of printing ever handled by the government printing office. Enough paper was right size was found in the stock room. Fifteen car loads of paper were engaged in the work. The next largest printing job was the draft registration cards, 15,000,000 of these were printed, and they were only four by five inches in size while the Scout circular was 12 by 19 inches printed in two colors and on both sides.

DEATH OF J. J. HAZZARD

John J. Hazzard, one of the old and respected residents of Grand Rapids, died at his home on the east side Friday evening after an illness extending over a year past.

Mr. Hazzard was born in New York state, but came west when a young man, and enlisted in the army in 1862 and served until the end of the war. He was a private in the 6th Wisconsin Battery, and was later a member of the local Grand Army Post. For a number of years he was engaged in business in this city, but retired a number of years ago on account of advancing years, he being 76 at the time of his death.

The funeral was held on Monday morning at 10 o'clock from the C. A. R. hall, the members of the local Post conducting the last rites.

DEATH OF WM. STAVEN

Wm. Staven died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Staven, near Vesper on Friday after an illness extending over a year, from tuberculosis. Deceased was a young man of more than ordinary ability. He was a graduate of the Wood County Training School in the class of 1905, after which he taught school in the county for two years, later going to Ord, Nebraska, where he taught for several years, after which he was elected county superintendent of schools. His health finally broke down and he was compelled to come home.

Deceased was 32 years of age. The funeral was held on Monday from the German Lutheran church in Sigel, Rev. Gieselman officiating.

RAISING BEANS

Four hundred acres planted to beans is the "bit" recently done by W. E. Swatlander, a Cheyenne county, Nebraska, farmer, to help Uncle Sam win the war. He used nearly 100 tons of beans as seed. It cost him \$1128.60. With a normal crop he will raise enough beans to furnish every man, woman and child in his county with a bushel of beans, and enough left over to feed twice the population of his county for a year.

FRIDAY RED CROSS DAY

Specials at the Ready-to-Wear Parlor, 10% off all sales go to the Red Cross fund.

Every waist in stock at \$1.25; \$1.50; \$1.75 and \$2.00, all go Friday at \$1.00 cash.

All silk dresses \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00 at \$12.50 cash, silk or Palm Beach skirt Friday only \$3.75 cash.

Any coat or suit left at one-half price.

Bungalow aprons at 50c.

Remember, every dollar's worth bought Friday 10% goes to the Red Cross fund.

I. E. WILCOX.

NEW ENGINE HOUSE SHOULD BE CENTRAL

Some discussion has been indulged in during the past week relative to the location picked out by the Board of Public Works for the location of the new east side engine house. They all admit that an engine house should be built, and there is no objection on this score, but they are of the opinion that it should be more centrally located, giving as reasons some of the following claims:

If an engine house is built it will be used for the purpose for which it is constructed for many years to come, and for this reason should be a fairly good building of sufficient beauty and capacity to answer the purpose intended and at the same time be an ornament to the city.

It will only be a short time now before we have some kind of a paid fire department, and when this state of affairs comes about it is entirely probable that there will be but one department in the city, and this one should be centrally located so as to be readily accessible to both sides of the river.

An engine house properly constructed could be made an ornament to any of our streets and if this were done it would be desirable to have it somewhere on one of our main streets, to take the place of a vacant lot or a building that is now an eyesore and is really holding back the progress of the city.

There is no question but what it would cost more money to build a building on one of our main streets and buy the property than to put it up on property already owned by the city, but for a building that is going to stand for a quarter of a century or more, this is a matter that ought not to cut much figure.

There are many vacant places on the east side that could be purchased at a reasonable figure, where such a building could be erected, where it would be a help to the city, and at the same time help to dress up the town. In fact, the city owns a piece of ground alongside the J. E. Daly drug store that has been an eyesore for many years, and an engine house there would open out the wide part of the street and would be an ideal place for a building of this kind.

There are also many vacant lots on both First and Second streets where such a building could be built where it would fit all the requirements noted above.

Grand Rapids never presented as handsome appearance as it does this spring. The citizens have been working for a number of years past to bring about this result, and they are to be congratulated that their efforts are beginning to bear fruit. This city is ideally situated for a beautiful city, and we feel confident that the day is not far when we have that kind of a town, and when a public building is erected the city fathers should do their share toward bringing about the desired result.

The time to begin is right now, and this should be the first move.

It is to be hoped that the Board of Public Works can be prevailed upon to reconsider their decision in this matter and make the necessary changes.

BUCKLEY-RAGAN WEDDING

Miss Bessie Buckley and Mr. Fred Ragan, both of this city, were married Sunday morning at 8 o'clock at St. Peter and Paul church, Rev. Wm. Reding officiating. They were accompanied by Miss Margaret Ragan, sister of the groom, and Mr. John Buckley, brother of the bride. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Arpin to a number of relatives and friends. The young couple left the same day for Chicago and other points on a short wedding tour, and upon their return will make their home in this city.

Both of the contracting parties of this wedding are well and favorably known in this city, and are among our most popular young people and will unite with the Tribune in extending congratulations and wishing them a long life of happiness.

HAVE YOU DONATED TO RED CROSS WORK?

One hundred million dollars seems like quite a bunch of money for the American people to donate for the use of the Red Cross, but this is the amount that is the goal for which the members of the order are striving, and there is no question but that the money will have been subscribed when the matter is finished. Many of us work a lifetime and never have a bank balance of this sum, but that fact need not discourage those who have the matter in charge, as it is not expected that any one person will give it all, and the whole sum means less than a dollar from every person in the country, and that is not such an awful lot.

The amount that has been appropriated to Grand Rapids and vicinity to collect is \$25,000. This takes in sixteen towns in the southern end of the county, and there is no question in the mind of anybody that the money will be raised on schedule time.

A meeting was held on Monday night at the Elk Club at which the preliminaries were arranged for the collecting of the money. At this meeting there was a large attendance from the various points in the southern part of the county, and the interest manifested was very encouraging to those having the matter in charge.

The donation of money to the Red Cross society is not charity in the common sense of the word. The United States is now at war and already has men at the front, and in the work of the soldiers themselves. The soldier will do the fighting, but in case of being wounded, he must be taken care of, and this is the work of this association.

The Red Cross society is also going to attempt to provide some comfort for the soldiers at the front, other than the mere work of attending to the wounded, and if they are successful in this their work will be appreciated by all who are called upon to fight for their country. The man who stays at home will now have to do his share as well as the one that goes to the front, and the chance will be put up to everybody by the Red Cross to help out in the present emergency. Everybody will be asked to give something, but it is not desired that anybody will give beyond his means.

The merchants of the city have agreed to give ten per cent of their gross sales on Friday to the association and the theatres of the city have also turned over their playhouses for a day for the same good cause, and many of the citizens have already donated their share to help matters along.

During the past week or two the farmers in this vicinity have been bringing in their spring clip of wool, and when one sees the prices that are paid for this commodity he cannot help wondering why the farmers in this community do not raise more of it. The price ranges from 45 to 47 cents per pound, and one man brought in four fleeces that averaged 10 pounds apiece. Most of them run from six to eight pounds, but even this brings in more money than the sheep wool and all was worth a few years ago, and the indications are that wool is going to bring a pretty good price for several years to come.

There is much land in Wood county at the present time that is not cultivated which, although not cleared, would support a large number of sheep the greater part of the year. Nearly every farmer has a patch of land that would do excellent sheep pasture, which at the present time is of little use or else absolutely useless for anything else. Such places could be used for pasture and the revenue derived from it every year as well as allowing it to lie idle. Those farmers who have sheep fully appreciate the benefit being derived from them, and there is no question but what most of them will increase their flock and improve the stock as rapidly as possible.

RAISE PRICE OF BEER
The local brewery has raised the price of beer to \$8.20 per barrel and the result is that saloon keepers are discussing the probability of having to boost the retail price in proportion. They assure all booze-fighters that there will be no more schooners served, and that they will have to content themselves with the smaller sized glasses.

LOCALS LOSE CLOSE GAME
The Grand Rapids ball team lost a close game on Sunday with the Stevens Point team, the score being 1 to 0. It was a good game of ball and lasted ten innings before the winning score was made.

Official Notice to Grand Rapids Foresters!
Dear Sir and Bro:
Elaborate preparations are being made for your visit to Marshfield on Sunday, June 24th. We expect you and all of your members, and we ask you to invite all Catholic men and women of your parish to come to Marshfield for the BIG CATHOLIC FORESTER DAY. The more Catholics you can bring along, the bigger Catholic showing we will be able to make. Last, BUT NOT MOST IMPORTANT, we want you to bring your class of NEW MEMBERS and have them initiated with the Marshfield class. We want a class of at least 100, but your Court MUST DO its share. The Superior State Court Degree Team with Bro. John E. McCabe, State Chief Ranger in charge, will take care of the entire initiatory exercises. Bro. Cannon, our Worthy High Chief Ranger will surely be with us, and he wishes to meet you and all of your members. Bro. Keller, our High Treasurer, will also be here. The Marshfield Foresters and all the people of the city assure you and yours a cordial welcome. We want all the Catholics of your parish to come—make it a holiday and bring the family. Thanking you again for all that you may do to help make the day a rousing success and trusting that you may round up your class without further delay, I am, with kindest wishes,
Fraternally yours,
EMERY L. MANGOLD.

MATHEWS-LEUDKE

(Continued)

On Wednesday, June 5th, occurred the wedding of Miss Clara Mathews of this city to Mr. Aug. Leudke of Milwaukee. The wedding was held at the home of the bride's parents on the Mathews homestead north of town.

The marriage ceremony was solemnized at 10:30 a. m., Rev. Gieselman of the German Lutheran church officiating. The couple was attended by Marie Mathews, maid of honor, Mrs. Fleischhauer and Sophia Holm, bridesmaids; Henry Sager, as best man, and Chas. Luedke and Leon Mathews as ushers. Little Violet Kroll, a niece of the bride, played the role of flower girl.

As a wedding march a beautiful selection was rendered by Mrs. P. Kroll, Mr. L. Trossen and Mrs. L. Trossen, pianist. After the ceremony a delectable luncheon was served.

The house was profusely decorated with ferns, pinks and roses. The bride was attired in a beautiful blue traveling suit and white ping pong hat, and carried a large bouquet of Killarney roses. The flower girl was dressed in white crepe de chane and silk net and carried a basket of roses and sweet peas, while bouquets of sweet peas and snapdragons were carried by the maid of honor and the bridesmaids.

The bride is the second eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mathews, who with her charming personality has won a host of friends wherever she is known. The groom, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Leudke of Milwaukee, is a man of high ideals and excellent principles. His perseverance, patience and integrity may well be illustrated in the fact that he has for the past nine years been employed in the C. & N. W. Ry. yards at Milwaukee, where he has been promoted from shipping clerk to the position of inspector, which position he now holds.

The couple had planned on making an extensive tour of the western states, but owing to the serious illness of the groom's sister, the trip was postponed. The happy couple will be at home to their friends at 744 Newhall Street, Milwaukee, July 10th.

The many friends of the young couple unite in extending to them every best wish for a long, successful and happy married life.

CHAUTAQUA TICKET DAYS

All who have subscribed for Chautauqua tickets should get them at one of the following places next Monday or Tuesday, June 25-26:

Wood County Drug Store.
Sam Church Drug Store.
Daly's Drug Store.
Otto's Drug Store.
Steib's Drug Store.

It is very important that all who have signed up for tickets should get them on the above named dates in order that no extra expense need be incurred to make collections personally. Let us all co-operate in this matter.

Adult tickets, \$2.00; student tickets, \$1.00.

AUCTION SALE

Wm. Crosland, who recently sold his farm in the town of Sigel, will have an auction sale on the place on Wednesday, June 27th, on which occasion he will offer for sale his herd of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle, his flock of registered Shropshire sheep, horses, machinery, wagons, cultivators and many tools and implements such as can be found on a first-class farm.

Sale will be held at the "Inglewood Farm" four miles northwest of Grand Rapids on the county road to the west. The usual terms will govern the sale. A. J. Cowell will be auctioneer and Claus Johnson, clerk. Sale begins at 10 o'clock a. m.

LOST BOY RETURNS

Eddie Demmer, a little boy living at Merrill, recently returned home after an absence of a year. When the little fellow left home he told his father, mother that he was going to school, and disappeared without anybody knowing where he had gone. The river was dragged for his body and various efforts made to find him, but without avail, and he was given up for dead. During his absence he had been around from place to place, working a part of the time and at others tramping.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the members of the G. A. R. for their kind assistance at the burial of our father, and also the other neighbors and friends who helped and extended their sympathy during our bereavement.
F. W. Davis and Family.

EASY

"Just what is the difference between a cane and a walking stick?" asked the Old Fogey. "The Grouch, 'a gent who wears pants carries a cane. And a gentleman who wears trousers carries a walking stick."

IS THAT SO?

"I don't like cats," said Mr. Pike. "He thinks he's witty; 'And yet I will admit I like 'em to feed a kitty."

Grocery Specials!

NASH GROCERY CO.

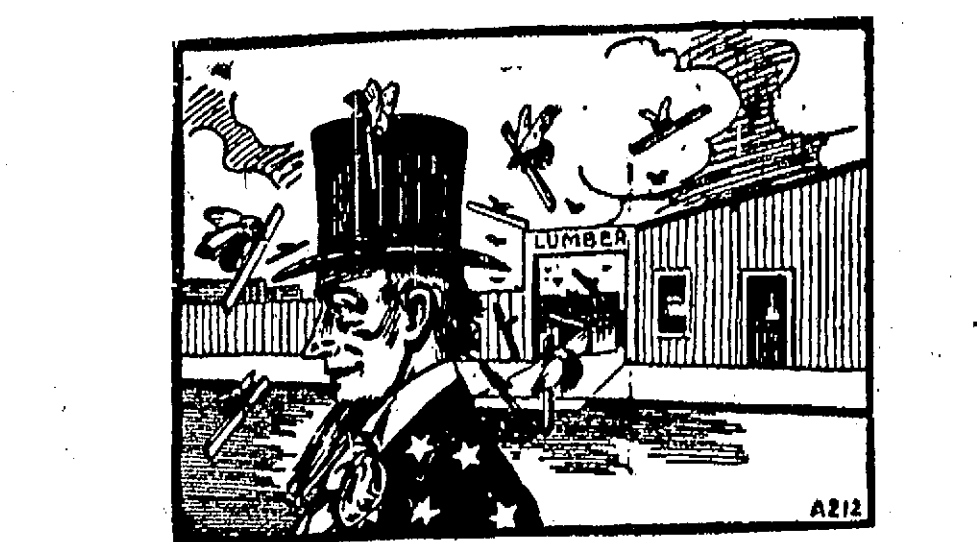
Friday and Saturday
June 22nd and 23rd

Below are listed a few articles of the best quality at prices far below the present market:

Tomatoes, extra good quality 3 lb. can	18c
Olives, plain, large glass	23c
Pineapple, pieces for sauce, per can	23c
Peanut Butter, bulk, bring your pails, per pound	18c
Beans, real navy, per lb.	18c
Apple Butter, per pound	15c
Blue Sea Gutter Fish, as good as salmon, per can	23c
Pineapple, 3 lb. can, sliced, each	10c
Soups, any flavor, per can	64c
Sugar, 5 lb. box, pure cane loaf sugar only	25c
Tea—Warm weather will be here soon and you will want some ice tea. We have a special tea for this purpose.	25c
Cocoas, in Mason jars, only	25c
Dill Pickles, sliced, ready for use, pint jar	25c
Sweet Pickles, pint, 4 oz. jar, only	16c
Honey, on the comb, per pound	15c
Peas, extra sifted, none better, only	25c
Oatmeal, strictly fresh, 4 pounds	18c
Salmon, extra good, per can	50c
Matches, extra good grade, per box	15c

BUCKWHEAT—Seed for sale here.

FARMERS—We want your Butter and Eggs. Cash paid.

Telephone 550
For anything in Groceries, Flour and Feed.

IF YOU HAVE The Building Bee In Your Bonnet

Let It Buzz! Let It Buzz!
The buzzing is necessarily preliminary to decisive action.

Use good judgment in the selection of location, plans, contractor and Lumber and Building Material

And You'll Not Get Stung!

W. A. Marling Lumber Co.

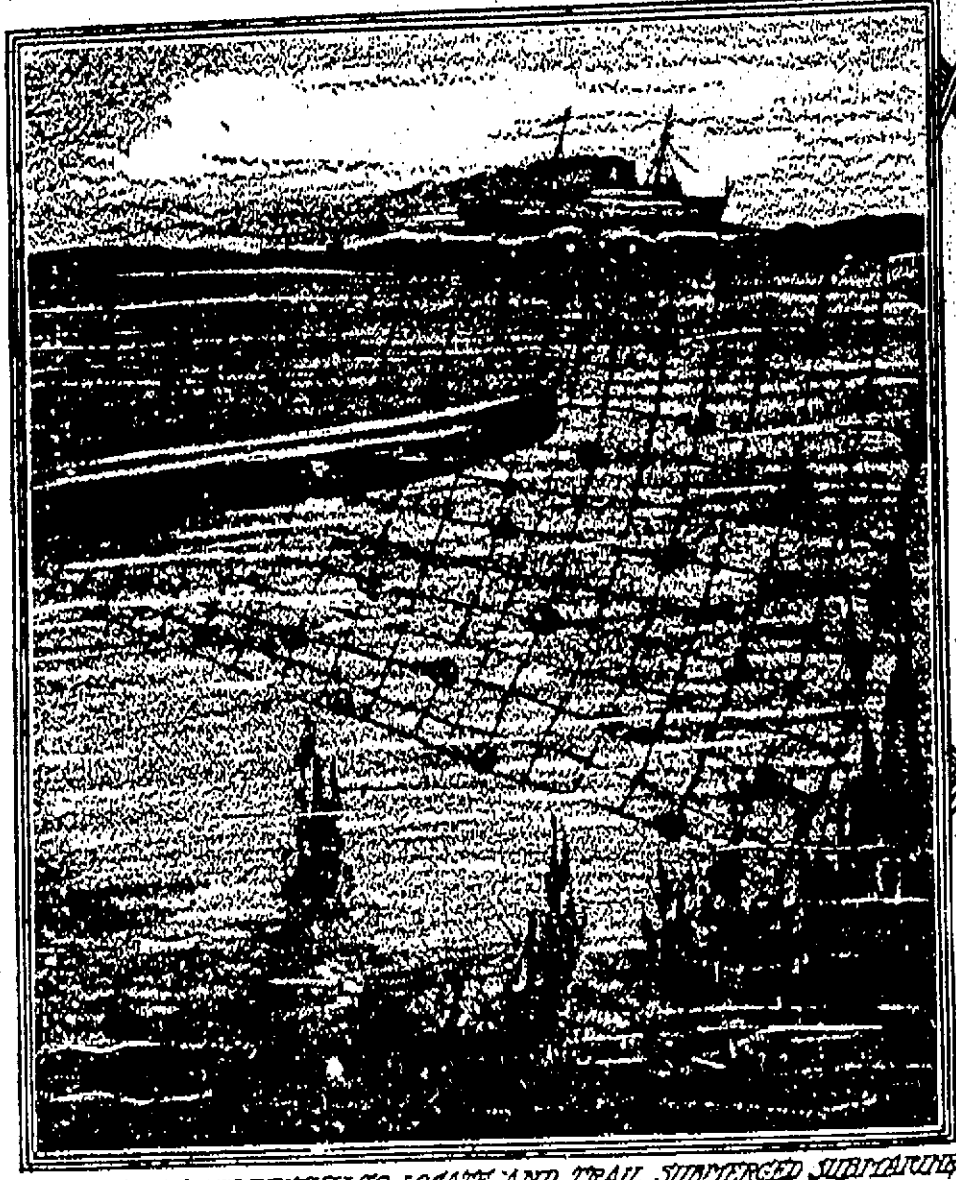
DRS. FAIRFIELD, BARTRAN & CO.

CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.

DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
SurgeryDR. J. J. ROBB
Eye, Ear, Nose and ThroatDR. W. E. LEAPER
Obstetrics, Diseases of Women
Heart and Lungs

Fighting the Deadly Sea Mine and Submarine

Human ingenuity has been taxed the limit in developing these instruments of destruction and finding means to overcome them



NET DEPOSED BY BRITISH TO LOCATE AND TRAIL SUBMERGED SUBMARINE

FOR many months after the outbreak of the war abroad the submarine mine was a close second to the torpedo in achieving the destruction of all kinds of shipping. Thereafter the mine fell somewhat behind, not because it lacked power to do harm, but for two other reasons: first, the wholesome dread inspired by the prescribed mined areas and next because of the various expedients adopted by the belligerents to neutralize these subaqueous weapons. Even so, the mine is playing a big part in marine warfare, and we shall have to count with it against it now that we have joined forces with the entente allies.

It is a matter of record that the Germans got the jump on the British by their prompt and even daring employment of the submarine mine. Within a very short time after the declaration of war the German submarine mine layers were operating on the English and Scottish coasts and were busily engaged in sowing these weapons at the very entrance of enemy ports and rivers.

For this purpose it was rather easy then to have recourse to North sea fishing craft that had all the outward complexion of innocence; indeed, for weeks these boats went about their work well-nigh unsuspected.

It was only when British battle craft were mysteriously damaged and sunk that the British authorities awakened to their peril.

Even then the belief prevailed that the damage was more or less a matter of sheer chance—chance in the nature of a friendly defense mine that had got adrift. Then the next explanation was that a particularly daring U-boat commander had managed to get within striking distance, and finally it dawned upon the British coast patrol that enemy mines were being freely planted right under their very noses.

Every fishing boat was then an object of suspicion, and prompt investigation proved in a great many cases that there was ample warrant for this attitude. Neutral trawlers became more and more infrequent in the waters of the North and East coasts of Scotland and England, and for a time the mine menace was held pretty well in hand.

The resourceful Germans, however, were not checkmated, and it was only a question of time before they developed a method with which to offset the vigilance of the British coastal patrol. Then the German submarine mine layers got to work. How many of these mines the experts have built and sent to their fields of service in the waters of the North sea especially, is not known. It is safe to say too many of them have been built and dispatched upon their mission and the general character of them all is probably much akin to that of the U-boat, which was captured and taken into a British port.

By chance a British destroyer discovered the U-boat on the surface and in distress at some point along the east coast. When summoned by megaphone to surrender the crew of the submarine mustered on deck and held up their hands in token of submission, but curiously before a relief boat could be sent to them they jumped overboard.

The cause of their action was soon explained. Another member of the submarine crew had thrown himself suddenly upon deck and threw himself into the water and almost immediately afterward there were a number of violent explosions within the U-boat. The last man had exploded bombs which blew holes in the craft. But for prompt action on the part of a British sublieutenant, who, protected by a gas mask, went dauntlessly down into the injured U-boat, the mine planter would have filled and gone to the bottom in water too deep for her recovery.

As it was, she represented a desperate task for her would-be salvors and it was necessary to secure a couple of mines within the boat that had been set free by the explosions before it was safe to tow the submarine into harbor and to dock her. Upon examination this new order of a dozen powerful contact mines housed in six vertical wells passing directly from deck to bottom of the craft.

Each well held two mines, one on top of the other, and both were kept in their places by locking devices which could be released from within the submarine. The controlling station for this operation was found to be in the conning tower, so that the commander of the boat with only her periscopes above water could see just where to sow his weapons.

In this way the Germans have been able upon many occasions to approach certain sections of the waters about the British Isles and to plant there mines that have accomplished the destruction of ships of the entente allies. How many ships have been sent out for the bottom by mines sown by the Germans in this sort of way, is a matter of conjecture, but there can be no doubt that submarine mine planters are actively employed today.

One thing about them that makes them of special interest, even concern, to us is that there is nothing to prevent their operating in a similar manner upon our Atlantic coast. What is to prevent a submarine somewhat after the order of the Deutschland from being equipped for work of this nature? Instead of carrying some hundreds of tons of commercial freight she could just as easily divide that weight among mines, mine-plan-

ing apparatus and an increased supply of fuel and food which would make it possible for her to perform her service for longer periods and over wider zones of action.

The whole subject of submarine mines, offensive and defensive, and the submarine protection against enemy submarines is one with which our naval and military authorities are deeply engaged. It is safe to say that we are going to see some remarkable developments, and largely because our allies are going to give us the benefit of their own experience so that native ingenuity can start to improve upon the fruits of the labors of others. Indeed, our submarine defenses must of necessity be of the best types possible because of the limited number of vessels that the navy has for patrol work.

The recent presidential order prescribing defense zones at the approaches of certain ports and waterways had to do with the army's part primarily in this matter of subaqueous safeguards. The mine fields controlled by the military authorities, those of the Coast Artillery corps, are as a rule protected by observation mines or electric contact mines that are made active or inactive by the operation of a switch. That is to say, the vitalizing current comes from a central station ashore, and neither of these types of mines will explode unless the electric current reaches them by way of a submerged cable.

In the case of the contact mine with the current turned on the mine will explode when pumped into the water at a prescribed angle. The observer, turned over to the other hand, does not have to touch the mine, but is subject to be touched by an observer on shore.

Observation mines are planted in groups and are laid out in definite checkerboard areas, and each group is set off separately and simultaneously. The observer, by means of range marks or bearings, knows just when the approaching force reaches any one of these squares, and accordingly the one within which the enemy lies at the moment determines the group of mines to be detonated.

The contact mine, as may easily be understood, does its work where an observer might fail, after dark, and for that reason the electric current is turned on with set of sun and the whole area is sown becomes instantly a menace to friend or foe. It is quite likely that observation mines were employed by the Turks at the Dardanelles, and therefore by approaching from under water it was possible for the British submarine B-11 to dive beneath five rows of mines, probably showing their cables aside and tilting the weapons, and then pushing on so that she could rise to the surface and torpedo the Turkish battleship Mesoudiyeh, which was stationed to guard that very mine field.

Had those mines been of the contact sort, the displacement of their cables would probably have caused their detonation and likewise the destruction of the B-11. Other British submarines succeeded in passing submerged through those Turkish defenses, the enemy observers being unable to see the underwater boats. It was the exploits of the submarine at the Dardanelles that disclosed the weakness of the weak spot in their own mine defenses and led a short while afterward to the development of other protective agencies in dealing with the German underwater boats.

Unquestionably the most spectacular part of submarine mining is that in which the weapons are resorted to in open waters, especially in those offshore areas where a defense of that sort is not ordinarily employed. The Italians were the first to develop the art in peace time, the mine was no other nations realized its potential usefulness either to the defense of a port or for blockading the ships in an enemy harbor.

The Italians showed that the submarine mines could be used offensively, so to speak, if planted secretly and placed where by strategy the unsuspecting foe could be lured over and into them. The Japanese during their war with Russia made good use of what the Italians had taught them, and when the present conflict began Germany was fully prepared to carry the practice still further.

German mine layers were ready and numerous on August 1 three years ago, and as we now know the Kaiser's navy lost no time in mining the marine coast of the British Isles. Not only that, but approaches to the British Isles, planted mines over wide areas of the North sea and in the waters of the English Channel.

The Hague convention of 1907 among other things provided that "it is forbidden to lay anchored automatic contact mines which do not become harmless as soon as they have broken loose from their moorings;" and it was also prescribed,

in saving so many hundreds of lives and thousands of head wounds. Round the forepart of the rim of this helmet runs a slender rod, to which is attached a strip of steel chain mail, about 3 inches deep. This slides on the rod as easily as a veil, and it can be drawn, like a curtain, fast and slow. The eyes of the wearer are thus protected against any flying fragment of shell, or what is almost equally dangerous, any stone or piece of earth thrown up by the explosion of a shell.

It is believed by the inventor, Capt. R. R. Cruise, U. S. A. M. C. (T.), that his known ophthalmic surgeon, that his visor will save a very large percentage

of cases of preventable blindness. The steel mill, of course, obscures the vision to a certain extent, but not to such a degree that the soldier is unable to use his rifle. But if he wishes greater clearness of sight, half the mail can be looped back and one eye will be securely protected.

Out of the 5,078 miles of railroad in Japan, all but 265 miles are owned by the government. The Japanese government plans to construct 500 miles of new railroad each year.

It is not claimed, of course, that this visor of mail will turn a direct hit which would inflict a mortal wound. Against that no protection is possible. But the great majority of cases of blindness are due to small flying particles of shell or stone which, if they had struck the cheek or forehead, would not have caused a serious wound.

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at that time that no unanchored mines should be used which would be dangerous more than an hour after they had been dropped into the sea. The mines in question are on any shore or mines that are not controlled from the extent of observing station overboard.

Just before the war the Germans, with their usual technical cunning, developed a naval offense and defense mine which could be used either in a fixed position or be planted hastily in water traversed by enemy shipping. This mine is the type which has done such destructive work and is designed to be fired by an electric battery placed inside of the mine, this battery being inactive until the mine has been submerged and then struck by a passing craft.

A development of the contact mine which the Germans have at times employed successfully is one surmounted by a dummy or decoy periscope. The object of this ruse is to invite ramming on the part of a patrolling vessel or even a merchantman, the chance is good for sending a U-boat to the bottom. Of course a vessel attempting to ram that dummy periscope is sure to strike the contact mine and cause it to explode, the result being disastrous to the ramming craft.

This lure has not worked so well latterly because the observer is able in a few moments to establish the fact that the periscope is stationary and the work of getting the underlying mine out of the way is left to the fairly safe process of sweeping—trawlers linked together by a loop of wire rope doing the work.

In order to deal with both the submarine torpedo boat and the submarine mine planter the British admiralty has had recourse to defense nets of a novel character. These have been very well described by Rear Admiral William S. Sims. According to this authority:

"We did not find out for a long time what those nets are like and I think it is necessary that it should be understood in order to realize the great danger submarines run in the presence of light surface craft.

"The net is a very light one, made of little wire rope, probably not as big as a lead pencil, probably not more than a quarter of an inch in diameter. The meshes of the net are 12 to 15 feet square. On top of this net are floats and on the bottom are little weights.

"The moment this net—'unbeknownst' to the submarine commander, of course—is in the water in front of him, the float keeps the net on the surface and the weight keeps the bottom down, and the weight keeps his bow goes into one of the meshes and the net falls back around him, and it may foul his propeller or may not.

"The net is 300 or 400 yards long, and as the submarine proceeds the floats will trail on the surface, so that even if he dives deeper he leaves the net on the surface and his trail is plain and there is no difficulty then in capturing him. He knows when he runs into a net that his capture is practically certain. If he goes down 200 feet the floats of the net are still on the surface."

These nets are used in two ways, either passively at chosen points in guarded waters or they are dropped overboard by patrolling vessels that discover a submerged submarine in motion. It is a fact that even though a submarine be running totally submerged 20 or 30 feet down, it still causes a disturbance on the surface, not a wake in the usual sense of the term, but a type of wave which is easily distinguished from the regular surface waves, and this phenomenon is readily discernible from the bridge of a ship or from a hydroplane.

To return to the submarine mine. We have so far considered only that so-called offensive type, which can be anchored in the North sea, but such as prevail extensively in the North sea, but now let us take up that kind which can be dropped overboard in much deeper water. This sort is especially of being planted from a speedy ship seemingly bent upon escaping from her pursuers, and her strategy consists in luring the enemy while dropping these stumbling blocks right in the path of her oncoming enemies.

Generally the ship hitting weapons of this sort does so bow on, and that part of a vessel is the least vital section. A craft may have her bow blown off and yet be able to make a haven, besides the damage may be susceptible of speedy repair. Our mines, on the other hand, have a deadly action, and after being hit by the stem of a craft roll sternward and explode. In this way the blow when the mine does burst strikes some vital area and the damage is well-nigh certain to be fatal.—New York Sun.

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How Hilda Held the Fort

By Hi Akers

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"Now, Hilda, it wouldn't interest you in the least, so why bother?" This was only another form of the same kind of answer that Mrs. Park invariably got from her husband when she asked him anything about his business or any of the big municipal movements in which he often took part. She felt disappointed and repulsed. It seemed that the feeling of sympathy and companionship with which they began life together had entirely vanished, and become a thing of the past.

Hilda Park had a logical brain, fine mental development, and a reasoning mind, and she and Richard had begun life partnership as close companions. He had forged ahead, made a great deal of money, and was recognized by a man of affairs. Hilda wondered why they had in some things drifted so far apart. She could not doubt his loyalty to her, and he was a good father to his children. So one day she sat down to "take account of stock," balance up the ledger, and try to find where the break had begun. They had been married twenty-one years. The eldest child, a son, was away at college, the daughter, a son of seventeen was also away at school, the boy of fifteen was at home attending the high school, and the next younger boy had died three years ago.

Thinking over her married life she began to find the solution of the riddle. When the children began to come she had given them her whole time and thought. She remembered now they had completely absorbed her life. Their fine, mental and physical development were a beautiful reward for her care and devotion. She had no regrets for having been a good mother. Often Richard had let her know that he felt and appreciated that. But now the children, all but one, had flown from the sheltering nest, and he soon would go away. In a little while they would all be scattered, and absorbed in their own careers. At any rate the heart and time consuming business of mothering was over. Her occupation was gone. What was there to fill the breach?

When her husband had come to her for counsel in the old days she had been too tired or full of anxious care to see it first in the papers. If not she would hide her time. He knew nothing of her letters to the paper, and they had never discussed the matter. She was next asked to address a meeting of men and women, and met with even greater success. It was strange that Richard heard nothing of that meeting and her part in it. If he did, he said nothing.

One evening as the two sat together, both reading, a maid entered. "Mrs. Park, the telephone for you," she said. "It is Judge Fuller."

"Judge Fuller!" exclaimed Richard. "It must be me he wants!" And he rose to answer the call.

"No," said his wife, "he wants me. But if you think it is a mistake come along."

Richard followed as she took up the receiver. "Yes," she said, "this is Mrs. Park. Why yes, of course, I'll be glad to serve. Well that is an array of distinguished people! I'm highly honored! What's that? They are honored? Oh, no! not that's too much for small me! What time did you say? Oh, eight o'clock, platform entrance. Yes, I'll be there. Good-by."

It would be difficult to describe what was passing through Richard Park's mind at that moment. He waited patiently till the interview was finished, expecting a full explanation from Hilda. But she turned unconcernedly, and went in the other room, as though he did not exist. He followed her in a dazed condition, and again waited for her to speak, but she gathered up some papers, and turned to leave.

"Look here, Hilda! What does this mean?" he asked peremptorily. "Now, Richard, it wouldn't interest you in the least, why bother? I must get off a bunch of letters." And she left the room.

This was shock number three. He was too chagrined and stunned to urge an explanation. The high standing of Judge Fuller, and the mention of others to be present, taken with her willingness to let him hear precluded the idea of anything irregular or unusual. He tried to think what it meant, but the shock wrought chaos in his mind.

On the evening of the great mass meeting of protest Hilda sat on the platform, a member of a committee of distinguished men and women. She made one of the most telling speeches of the evening. Richard sat in the audience, and the surprise so floored him, he went home alone, and waited for his wife. When she entered he said: "I was there. Your speech was great. I suppose," he added a trifle patronizingly, "you got a good deal of attention. Hilda's letters. They were level-headed, no mistake. I wonder who he is."

"I am the fellow," she said. He looked at her a moment amazedly, then he said proudly: "The renaissance of Hilda Park!" Then an instant later: "Also the renaissance of Richard Park!"

Hilda put her hand in his. The new companionship had begun.

Southwest Land of Color Artists Have Been Quick to Appreciate the Possibilities Offered by That Region.

The Southwest quarter of the United States, and especially New Mexico and Arizona, is a land of color. It is true that much of this section is a desert and lacking in the rich and changing hues of verdure which characterize the most of the United States. But the combination of brilliant sunlight and clear air gives to the tints of the region a vividness which no other part of America can equal.

American landscape artists, who are among the most skilled in the world, have made discovery of this fact within the last few years, and the result is that masterpieces and reputations are now among the regular products of the Southwest. You can scarcely attend an American salon or gallery without seeing one or more specimens of the work of this new school of artists, and almost invariably these pictures are distinguished by the skill of their workmanship and the beauty of their color effects. Even the magazines now frequently enrich their pages with covers with specimens of this new school of American art.

There is one large colony of these artists at the village of Taos, N. M., which includes several men of established reputation, a number of promising young artists and usually a large contingent of students and admirers. The Indians of Taos Pueblo have found a new and lucrative profession in art models. Another artist colony is located at Santa Fe and there are numerous single artists scattered about the land of the sunset.

This new school of painters is especially interesting because its work is of great historical and archeological value. These men are preserving for posterity the native costumes, dwellings and ways of life of the Pueblos and Navajos, who are about the only American Indians that have not been greatly changed by contact with the white man.—Chicago Daily News.

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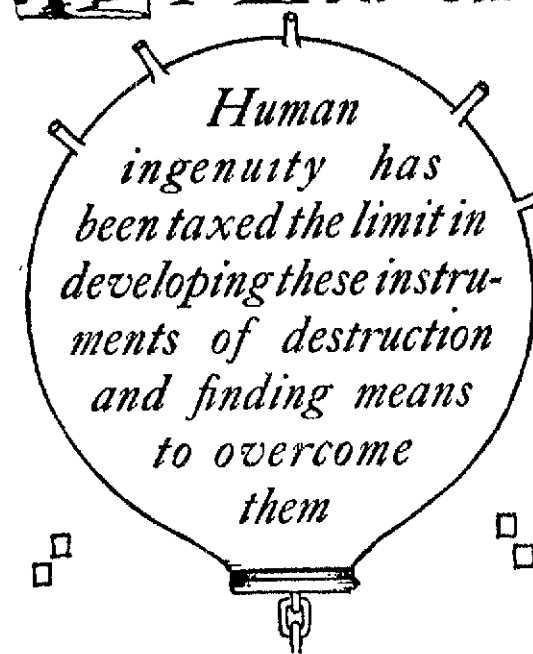
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Could You Do This? On January 26, 1901, Harry N. Pillsbury visited Kansas City, where he played twelve games of chess and three games of checkers with local devotees of those games. The games were, of course, carried out simultaneously, Pillsbury sitting with his back to the boards, and the moves of the players were called out to him. He would immediately call back the name of his own piece, specifying on which of the sixty-four squares it was to be placed, and win every game. In Chicago, in 1900, Pillsbury played sixteen simultaneous games of blindfolded in four hours and fifty-five minutes, winning twelve, drawing three and losing one.

Japanese Have No Beds. The Japanese do not sleep on European beds, but on many thick, soft puffs piled one on top of each other upon the floor. For bed covering they use more of the same kind of puffs. It is said that one of those which have 20 such puffs. One of those which have 40 such puffs. One of those which have 60 such puffs. One of those which have 80 such puffs. One of those which have 100 such puffs. One of those which have 120 such puffs. One of those which have 140 such puffs. One of those which have 160 such puffs. One of those which have 180 such puffs. One of those which have 200 such puffs. One of those which have 220 such puffs. One of those which have 240 such puffs. One of those which have 260 such puffs. One of those which have 280 such puffs. One of those which have 300 such puffs. One of those which have 320 such puffs. One of those which have 340 such puffs. One of those which have 360 such puffs. One of those which have 380 such puffs. One of those which have 400 such puffs. One of those which have 420 such puffs. One of those which have 440 such puffs. One of those which have 460 such puffs. One of those which have 480 such puffs. One of those which have 500 such puffs. One of those which have 520 such puffs. One of those which have 540 such puffs. One of those which have 560 such puffs. One of those which have 580 such puffs. One of those which have 600 such puffs. One of those which have 620 such puffs. One of those which have 640 such puffs. One of those which have 660 such puffs. One of those which have 680 such puffs. One of those which have 700 such puffs. One of those which have 720 such puffs. One of those which have 740 such puffs. One of those which have 760 such puffs. One of those which have 780 such puffs. One of those which have 800 such puffs. One of those which have 820 such puffs. One of those which have 840 such puffs. One of those which have 860 such puffs. One of those which have 880 such puffs. 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Fighting the Deadly Sea Mine and Submarine



Human ingenuity has been taxed the limit in developing these instruments of destruction and finding means to overcome them.

FOR many months after the outbreak of the war abroad the submarine mine was a close second to the torpedo in relieving the destruction of all kinds of shipping. Thereafter the mine took somewhat of a back seat, not because it lacked power to do harm, but for two other reasons—first, the wholesome dread inspired by the prescribed mined areas and next because of the various expedients adopted by the belligerents to neutralize these subaqueous weapons. Even so, the mine is playing a big part in marine warfare, and we shall have to count with it and against it now that we have joined forces with the entente allies.

It is a matter of record that the Germans got the jump on the British by their prompt and even daring employment of the submarine mine. Within a very short time after the declaration of war the German mine planters were operating on the English and Scottish coasts and were busily engaged in solving these weapons at the very entrance of enemy ports and rivers.

For this purpose it was rather easy then to have recourse to North Sea fishing craft that had all the outward completion of innocence; indeed, for weeks these boats went about their work well-nigh unsuspected. It was only when British battle craft were mysteriously damaged and sunk that the British authorities awakened to their peril.

Even then the belief prevailed that the damage was more or less a matter of sheer chance—chance in the nature of a friendly defense mine that had got adrift. Then the next explanation was that a particularly daring U-boat commander had managed to get within striking distance, and finally it dawned upon the British coast patrol that enemy mines were being freely planted right under their very noses.

Every fishing boat was then an object of suspicion, and prompt investigation proved in a great many cases that there was ample warrant for this attitude. Neutral trawlers became more and more infrequent in certain of the waters contiguous to the north and east coasts of Scotland and England, and for a time the mine menace was held pretty well in hand.

The resourceful Teutons however were not checkmated, and it was only a question of time before they developed a method with which to offset the vigilance of the British coastal patrol. They began by sending out their mines in small boats, and finally it dawned upon the British coast patrol that enemy mines were being freely planted right under their very noses.

By chance a British destroyer discovered the U-5 on the surface and in distress at some point along the east coast. When summoned by megaphone to surrender the crew of the submarine tumbled on deck and held up their hands in token of submission, but curiously before a vessel boat could be sent to their aid the U-5 disappeared. The cause of their action was soon explained. Another member of the submarine's complement suddenly appeared upon deck and threw himself into the water and almost immediately afterward there were a number of violent explosions within the U-5. The last man had exploded bombs which blew holes in the craft. But for prompt action on the part of a British submarine, who, protected by a gun mask, went daintily down into the injured U-boat, the mine planter would have fled and gone to the bottom in water too deep for her recovery.

As it was she represented a desperate task for her would-be salvors and it was necessary to secure a couple of mines within the boat that had been set free by the explosions before it was safe to tow the submarine into harbor and to dock her. Upon examination this new order of submarine was found to be charged or laden with a dozen powerful contact mines housed in six vertical wells passing directly from deck to bottom of the craft.

Each well held two mines, one on top of the other, and both were held in their places by locking devices which could be released from within the submarine. The controlling station for this operation was found to be in the conning tower, so that the commander of the boat with only her periscopes above water could see just where to sow his weapons.

In this way the Germans have been able upon many occasions to approach certain sections of the waters about the British Isles and to plant there mines that have accomplished the destructive work cut out for them. How many ships have been sent to the bottom by mines sown by boats of this sort is, of course, a matter of conjecture, but there can be no doubt that submarine mine planters are actively employed today.

One thing about them that makes them of special interest, even to us, is that there is nothing to prevent their operating in a stiller manner upon our Atlantic coast. What is to prevent a submarine somewhat after the order of the Deutschland from being equipped for work of this nature? Instead of carrying some hundreds of tons of commercial freight she could just as easily divide that weight among mines, mine plant-



NET DEPOSED BY BRITISH TO LOCATE AND TRAIL SUBMERGED SUBMARINE

ing apparatus and an increased supply of fuel and food which would make it possible for her to perform her service for longer periods and over wider zones of action.

The whole subject of submarine mines, offensive and defensive, and the subaqueous protection against enemy submarines is one with which our naval and military authorities are deeply engaged. It is safe to say that we are going to see some remarkable developments, and largely because our allies are going to give us the benefit of their own experience so that native ingenuity can start to improve upon the fruits of the labors of others. Indeed, our subaqueous defenses must be one of the best types possible because of the extent of our seaboard and the comparatively limited number of vessels that the navy has for patrol work.

The recent presidential order prescribing defense zones at the approaches of certain ports and waterways had to do with the army's part primarily in this matter of subaqueous safeguards. The mine fields controlled by the military authorities, those of the Coast Artillery corps, are as a rule protected by observation mines or electric contact mines that are made active or inactive by the operation of a switch. That is to say, the vitalizing current comes from a central station ashore, and neither of these types of mines will explode unless the electric current reaches them by way of a submerged cable.

In the case of the contact mine with the current turned on the mine will explode when bumped and lifted over to a prescribed angle. The observation mine, on the other hand, does not have to be touched by the enemy craft, but is subject to the will of an observer on shore.

Observation mines are planted in groups and are laid out in definite checkboard areas, and each group is set off separately and simultaneously. The observer, by means of range marks or bearings, knows just when the approaching foe reaches any one of these squares, and accordingly the one within which the enemy lies at the moment determines the group of mines to be detonated.

The contact mine, as may easily be understood, does its work where an observer might fail, after dark, and for that reason the electric current is turned on with set sun and the whole area so soon becomes instantly a menace to friend or foe. It is quite likely that observation mines were employed by the Turks at the Dardanelles, and therefore by approaching from under water it was possible for the British submarine R-1 to dive beneath five rows of mines, probably shoving their cables aside and tilting the weapons, and then pushing on so that she could rise to the surface and torpedo the Turkish battleship Mesoudieh, which was stationed to guard that very mine field.

Had those mines been of the contact sort, the displacement of their cables would probably have caused their detonation and likewise the destruction of the R-1. Other British submarines succeeded in passing submerged through these Turkish defenses, the enemy observers being unable to see the underwater boats. It was the exploits of the submarines at the Dardanelles that disclosed to the British the weak spot in their own mine defenses and led a short while afterward to the development of other protective agencies in dealing with the German underwater boats.

Unquestionably the most spectacular part of submarine mining is that in which the weapons are resorted to in open waters, especially in those offshore areas where a defense of that sort is not practicable. The Italians were the first to employ this order of subaqueous warfare, and they developed the art in peace to such a point that other nations realized that the mine was no longer limited in its potential usefulness either to the defense of a port or for blockading the ships in an enemy harbor.

The Italians showed that the submarine mines could be used offensively, so to speak, if planted secretly and placed where they would be the most dangerous for could be hurled over and into them. The Japanese during their war with Russia made good use of what the Italians had taught them, and when the present conflict began Germany was fully prepared to carry the practice still further.

German mine layers were ready and numerous on August 1, three years ago, and as we now know the latter's navy lost no time in mining the marine approaches to the fatherland. Not only that, but these craft, in various guises, planted mines over wide areas in the North sea and in the waters of the British Isles.

The Hague convention of 1907 among other things provided that "it is forbidden to lay unattended automatic contact mines which do not become harmless as soon as they have broken loose from their moorings," and it was also prescribed

that it is not claimed, of course, that this vision of mine will turn a mortal wound which would inflict a direct blow. Against that no protection is possible. But the great majority of cases of blindness are due to small living particles of shell or stone which, if they had struck the cheek or forehead, would not have caused a serious wound.

It is believed by the inventor, Capt. R. C. Chubb, R. A. M. C. (I.), the well-known ophthalmic surgeon, that his vision will save a very large percentage

of cases of preventable blindness. The steel mill, of course, obscures the vision to a certain extent, but not to such a degree that the soldier is unable to use his rifle. But if he wishes greater clearness of sight, half the mill can be looped back and one eye will still be securely protected.

Out of the 5,675 miles of railroad in Japan, all but 205 miles are owned by the government. The Japanese government plans to construct 200 miles of new railroad each year.

How Hilda Held the Fort

By Hi Akers

(Copyright, 1917, by W. G. Chapman.)

"Now, Hilda, it wouldn't interest you in the least, so why bother."

This was only another form of the same kind of answer that Mrs. Park invariably got from her husband when she asked him anything about his business or any of the big municipal movements in which he often took part. She felt disappointed and repulsed. It seemed that the feeling of sympathy and companionship with which they began life together had entirely vanished, and become a thing of the past.

Hilda Park had a logical brain, fine mental development, and a reasoning mind, and she and Richard had begun life as close companions. He had forged ahead, made a great deal of money, and was recognized as a man of affairs. Hilda wondered why they had in some things drifted so far apart. She could not doubt his loyalty to her, and he was a good father to his children. So one day she set down to her account of "stock," balance up the ledger, and try to find where the break had begun. They had been married twenty-one years. The eldest child, a son, was away at college, the daughter of seventeen was also away at school, the boy of fifteen was at home attending the high school, and the youngest boy had just three years ago.

Thinking over her married life she began to find the solution of the riddle. When the children began to come she had given them her whole time and thought. She remembered now they had completely absorbed her life. Their fine mental and physical development were a beautiful reward for her care and devotion. She had no regret for having been a good mother. Often Richard had let her know that he felt and appreciated that. But now the children, all but one, had flown from the sheltering nest, and he soon would go away. In a little while they might all be scattered, and absorbed in their own careers, and the heart and time consuming business of mothering was over. Her occupation was gone. What was there to fill the breach?

When her husband had come to her for counsel in the old days she had been too tired or full of anxious care

to do more than to listen. He had looked at her a moment, hesitated, and then he had said: "The renascence of Hilda Park." Then an instant later: "Also the renascence of Richard Park."

Hilda put her hand in his. The new companionship had begun.

SOUTHWEST LAND OF COLOR

Artist Have Been Quick to Appreciate the Possibilities Offered by That Region.

The Southwest corner of the United States, and especially New Mexico and Arizona, is a land of color. It is true that much of this section is a desert and lacking in the rich and changing hues of verdure which characterizes most of the United States. But the combination of brilliant sunlight and clear air gives to the tints of the region a combination of clarity, depth and vividness which no other part of America can equal.

American landscape artists, who are among the most skilled in the world, have made discovery of this fact within the last few years, and the result is that masterpieces and reputations are now among the regular products of the Southwest. You can scarcely attend an American salon or gallery without seeing one or more specimens of the work of this new school of artists, and almost invariably these pictures are distinguished by the skill of the color effects. Even the magazines now frequently enrich their pages and covers with specimens of this new school of American art.

There is one large colony of these artists at the village of Taos, N. M., which includes several men of distinguished reputation, and a number of younger artists and usually a large contingent of students and admirers. The Indians of Santa Fe have found a new and lucrative profession as models. Another artist colony is located at Santa Fe and there are numerous single artists scattered about the land of the sunset trail.

This new school of painters is especially interesting because its work is of great historical and archeological value; these men are preserving for posterity the native costumes, dwellings and ways of life of the Pueblos and Navajos, who are about the only American Indians that have not been utterly changed by contact with the white man.—Chicago Daily News.

Could You Do This? On January 20, 1901, Harry N. Pillsbury visited Kansas City, where he played twelve games of chess and three games of checkers with local devotees of those games. The games were, of course, played on a checkered board.

After sitting with his back to the boards, the moves of the players were called out to him. He would immediately call back the name of his own piece, specifying on which of the sixty-four squares it was to be placed, and won every game. In Chicago, in 1900, Pillsbury played sixteen simultaneous games of chess in four hours and fifty-five minutes, winning twelve, drawing three and losing one.

Japanese Have No Beds. The Japanese do not sleep on European beds, but on many thick, soft mats piled one on top of each other upon the floor. For bed covering they use a mat of the same kind of mats. It is said that the Japanese emperor has 20 such mats. One of these which cover him is made in the shape of a cat and has a velvet collar. Probably he creeps inside of it, if he feels cold in the night.

Reprieve of a Bishop. A good story of Canon Adleyford concerns Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, whose official designation was "Samuel Oxon," made up of his baptismal name, followed by the Latin name for his see.

Wilberforce was one day addressing a meeting—writes Mr. Adleyford—and I suppose he coughed or cleared his throat in the midst of his speech. "Try Thorley's food for cattle," said a voice.

"Thank you," said the bishop, "it may be good for asses, for it does not suit Samuel Oxon."

On another occasion his audience blessed. Said Wilberforce, "Remember, gentlemen, that is not an excessively human utterance."

New Opera Glass. A reversed opera glass, which reduces instead of magnifying, has been invented, so that persons in the front seats of moving picture theaters may see the pictures on the screen in their true proportions.

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Flag Colors Too Frequently Used

New York.—When France went to war she abolished the introduction of colors into all apparel. When England went to war she did not change a jot or iota of her life in any manner. Mr. Wells, with his extraordinary facility for telling the truth in the guise of fiction has shown us in "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" a picture of England and her greatest war.

When America went to war she introduced the red, white and blue into women's apparel to such an alarming extent that the critic truly said that if this exploitation of the flag continued, Americans would soon prefer to see the enemy's flag to their own.

The Colors Too Freely Used. Everywhere we wore the colors. They not only floated from the windows, covered the facades of houses, swung from every public building and hotel, ornamented railroad stations and draped themselves around monuments, but they were carried by every motorcar, by the ex-women of the South, by the bicyclists of boys, by the hucksters on their little carts and even by the bootblacks' boxes on the corner stands.

When France went seriously, sadly, terribly in earnest to meet the enemy in the ship of the "gray fog" that rolled through Brussels, she did not exploit one-fiftieth as many days as one day in America during the first week that war was declared; for in addition to all the methods by which the flag itself was exploited, several million people wore the colors in their buttonholes, wrapped about their hats and pinned to their shoulders.

Billions of buttons showing the flag were sold in two weeks, and then the dressmakers and designers of all sorts of women's apparel saw to it that the colors would be introduced into their field of work.

By this time one begins to feel that the critic was right. "The flag has become so commonly used that there should be a law to prohibit its being flaunted in this way. If we do not succeed in stemming the tide of clothes made in the red, white and blue, we shall all become an animated flag moving across the continent, made up of a few million human beings appearing as parts of the whole."

The day that General Joffre arrived in New York was the delight of the women to wear the red, white and blue in every possible way, and some of the smart set launched fashions that may become part of the season's styles.

There were flag blue frocks of silk with brilliant red belts or sashes and a white star embroidered on each shoulder, and there were caps taken from those of the French Guard of 1870, with the wide strap under the chin and the red, white and blue cockade floating in front.

There were red, white and blue slippers, to match handbags. There were army caps of every kind in dark blue lined with red and showing white satin collars. There were military suits of blue serge with lapels and cuffs of red and white striped silk, and

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time should become a dead fashion because of its monotony, if for nothing else.

The Wearing of the Capes. The widespread demand for army capes cut in any fashion that different sections of the army wear, is accepted by the makers of women's clothes as a dominant fashion. It has given the tailors a good chance to break loose into a mass of work which is ready for instant sale.

Coats and skirts have not been demanded as much as usual this spring, and even elaborate afternoon frocks have been partly replaced by sports suits; therefore, the coming

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W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 24-1917.

WOES OF THE CENSUS TAKER

Has a Hard Day Wrestling With Iva
Rench, Will Knott, Hardin
Roads and Gentle Spring.

A solicitor for Muncie's new city
directory called at a home in the suburb,
Westside, and asked of a woman who
answered his knock at the door, "Will
you please tell me who lives here?"

"I will not," the solicitor understood
her to say.

"But, madam," he explained, "I assure
you I desire the name only for a
city directory and if you do not give
it, I shall have to find it out in some
other way."

"I said, Will Knott," she declared,
and I don't know how to make it any
plainer to you."

At the next door he was told that
the head of the house in question was
Will Knott, principal of a suburban
school.

He stopped at another home to re-
pair his bicycle. After tinkering with
it for a while, as a woman in the
doorway looked on intently, he
gave up the job and continued his
canoe on foot, asking first of the
woman who had noticed his accident,
"And who lives here, please?"

"I've a wrench," he heard her say
distinctly.

"I thank you, but I hardly think a
wrench would do any good," he said.
"I'll have to send the machine to the
repair shop, I guess."

Then it was that the woman ex-
plained in detail to him that Miss Iva
Rench, who is a teacher in the Ander-
sonville school, made her home there.

"I had already listed Hardin Roads,
president of the Merchants' bank;
Dunn, the tailor, and Miss Gentle
Spring, so I thought I'd call it a day's
work and quit right there," the solicitor
remarked.—Indianapolis News.

The Smile of Fortune.

His Wife (in intense excitement)—
Albert, did you know the Nabors' home
burned to the ground this morning?
Isn't that perfectly terrible?

Hub (who speaks and then thinks)—
Now, that was pure luck.

His Wife—Why, Albert, I'm sur-
prised at you; what do you mean?

But Albert had just disappeared
around the corner of the shed with the
parlor rug over his arm and a beating
tensil in his hand, muttering some-
thing under his breath which sounded
suspiciously like "housecleaning."

Not That Far Along as Yet.

"How do you exterminate potato
bugs?"

"I don't know. I haven't studied
up on the atrocities of war-gardening."

It is the woman with the latest gown
who is generally latest at church.

Grape-Nuts
for Lunch
Puts "PEP"
into the
afternoon's
work
"There's a Reason"

Assembly Passes
DRY ZONE MEASURE

BILL BARS THE SALE OF LIQUOR
THREE MILES AROUND STATE
TRAINING CAMPS.

HOME AMENDMENT FAILS

Attempt to Establish Restricted Area
Around Milwaukee Institution Is
Defeated—Measure Goes
to Senate.

Madison—The assembly of the Wis-
consin legislature engaged in a hot
fight over the liquor bill providing for
a three-mile dry zone around any mili-
tary reservation or training camp used
for the purpose of training Wisconsin
national guards, soldiers, sailors or
marines of the United States.

The bill also provides that no li-
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of the grounds of the Wisconsin mili-
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near Sparta.

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The latter amendment would have
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a running debate all through the after-
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The bill was sent to engrossment,
54 to 16. On motion of Evelyn the rules
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then passed, 51 to 15. Donnelly led the
fight against the amendments for a dry
zone around the Milwaukee soldiers' home.
Clark with police protection was ex-
cluded from the provisions of the
bill. The bill now goes to the senate.

PURCHASE PURE BRED STOCK

Waukesha County Farmers Buy \$5,200
Animal at National Sale Held
in Massachusetts.

Waukesha—Baird Bros., S. A. Baird
& Son, Muncie, Ind., J. J. Howell
and Aiken Bros., well known Holstein
breeders of this country, have just re-
turned from Worcester, Mass., where
they purchased Wood Crest Perfection
for \$5,200 at the annual sale of the
National Holstein association. The
animal was consigned by Dr. Works of
Pueblo, Colo., and its dam is one of
the twenty-five cows in the world which
has a record of forty pounds of butter
a week.

The dam is also the only one of
the twenty-five animals which has a
yearly record of 1,000 pounds of butter
a year. Wood Crest Perfection, which
will be owned jointly by the above
men, has the highest record of any bull
in Wisconsin.

Aiken Bros. paid \$3,000 for a cow
and \$2,200 for a bull, which will be
placed on their farm east of the city.
The former has a record of thirty
pounds of butter a week.

The Waukesha county breeders were
present when a young bull was sold
for a little more than \$50,000 to a
breeder from Brockton, Mass., who has
established a new record for price in
this country.

URGES SPRAYING OF TREES

College of Agriculture Issues Bulletin
to Farmer to Preserve This
Year's Apple Crop.

Madison—"At least one-half of the
total apple crop in Wisconsin is lost
annually, because of the lack of proper
spraying." This is a statement issued
by the College of Agriculture as a
bulletin to horticulturists to do all
possible to preserve the apple crop
this year.

The statement declares that 20
cents will pay for the spraying of a
sufficient number of barrels to save an
entire barrel. The statement further
states that by spraying the number of
culls can be reduced from 75 per cent
to 10 per cent and the number of per-
fect apples is increased from 10 per
cent to 75 per cent, and that 20 cents
worth of spray will increase the value
of a barrel of apples 200 per cent.

The bulletin advises all farmers
that by spraying their orchards they
can be made to produce \$500 worth of
fruit where they had less than \$100
worth before spraying.

To Raise Red Cross Fund.

Noenah—This city expects to raise
\$20,000 for the Red Cross during a
week's campaign.

Jews Elect Professor as Delegate.

Madison—Horace Kallen, professor
of philosophy at the University of
Wisconsin, has been elected over Mrs.
Joseph Jastrow, Madison, as a dele-
gate to the Jewish national conference
to be held at Washington on Sept. 2.

Perfect Bowling Score.

Marshall—But few times in the
annals of bowling history and espe-
cially in this section of the state has
a perfect bowling score been made. Dr.
HARRY VEDDER rolled the 300 game.

Fire Damages School.

Stevens Point—The McKinley
school building here was badly dam-
aged by fire and water. The flames
started from a waste vault in the
basement. The loss may reach \$8,000,
fully covered by insurance.

Noenah Buys Bonds.

Noenah—This city's Liberty Loan
subscriptions total over \$200,000. The
committee having charge of the sale
here have set a mark of \$200,000. This
city's appointment is \$140,000.

Tubercular Camp Fund.

Noenah—The sum of \$250 has been
donated by the common council to
help defray the expenses of a tubercu-
lar camp to be established here for
the summer by the school nurse. About
a dozen children will be cared for.

To Open New School.

Stevens Point—A state graded
school will be opened at Custer, near
here, next fall. The building was
completed last year.

New Guard Company Being Formed.

Fond du Lac—Another militia com-
pany is being organized here by First
Lieut. A. R. Brunet of Company B.

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cluded from the provisions of the
bill. The bill now goes to the senate.

WILCOX ARMORY BILL PASSED

Senate Overrides Governor Phillips'
Veto by 17 to 5 Vote—Meas-
ure Goes to Assembly.

Madison—The senate has passed
the Wilcox armory bill over the veto
of Gov. W. L. Phillips, the first act of
this kind on the records of this legis-
lature.

The vote was 17 to 5, it requiring
a two-thirds vote of the members
present.

This is the bill which has been re-
ferred to during the session as a
"barrier proposition" by its opponents.

The measure had the support of a
large majority in both houses. It now
goes to the assembly, where an effort
will be made by those who favor it to
pass it.

While the vote was decisive had the
senate attendance been large it is
probable the move to pass the bill
over the governor's veto would have
failed. Several senators who voted
against the governor admitted after-
ward that the bill was a bad one, and
that it was only because of pressure
from home on the part of organiza-
tions which desire the state appropria-
tion that they voted as they did.

The senate killed the Gampier bill
which would have abolished the sys-
tem of insuring public buildings in
the state through the department. It is
apparent, therefore, that this system
will remain for another two years.

WOULD BANISH THE TRAMP

Police Chiefs and State Defense Coun-
cil Discuss "Bo" Problem at
a Conference.

Madison—If you are a tramp, keep
away from Wisconsin. It is a point
being made by the police chiefs and
the state defense council, who met
here today to discuss the "Bo" prob-
lem. The measure had the support of a
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LOCAL ITEMS

—Pictures at Daly's 5c.

Mrs. H. Booth is visiting with her parents at Plainfield.

—Pictures every night at Daly's Theatre, all seats 5c.

James Jensen spent Sunday with friends at Neillsville.

Miss Vinnie Baker has been seriously ill with liver trouble.

Mrs. Ray Johnson visited in Chicago several days this week.

Mott & Wood have purchased a new truck of the Ragan agency.

—Daly's Theatre pictures every night, 5c.

Mrs. A. B. Sutor visited with relatives in Marshfield the past week.

August Friday has purchased a Ford touring car of Jensen & Ebb.

The Perling boys of the south side have purchased a Buick touring car.

—Visit Daly's Theatre for pictures. All seats 5c.

A. C. Otto left on Monday for the southern part of the state to be gone a few days.

The Dorcas society will meet Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Sandman.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Cahill of Port Edwards, Sunday, June 10, 1917.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Panderich on Thursday, June 14, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Rumsey spent last week at the Waupaca lakes with a camping party.

Mrs. Susan Scribner and Mrs. Ed King of Merrill have been visiting relatives in the city.

James Clark of Nasonville was a guest at the home of his son Orrin Clark, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Rockwood were in Seneca on Monday to attend the funeral of Wm. Staven.

Mrs. N. G. Ratelle and baby of Rudolph spent Saturday afternoon at the home of her brother.

Chris Powderly one of the veterans of the Civil War and pioneer settlers of this city, is seriously ill.

Ayrton Hill and George Mulken were home from Fort Sheridan to spend Sunday with their parents.

Mrs. Hallie Brooks and children of Green Lake are visiting at the Mrs. Jennie Gilkey home this week.

Charles Henke of the town of Grant was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Friday.

W. F. Martin, the mail carrier, is spending a week at Winneconne, visiting with relatives and fishing.

Mrs. O. N. Mortensen and son returned Saturday from a visit to relatives and friends in Chicago.

Herman Waech returned on Saturday from Merrill where he had been visiting his daughter for several days.

Larry Little is taking a lay-off this week because of a lame back which was brought about by over-lifting.

Mrs. C. E. Hewitt and daughter Beatrice returned Saturday from a week spent at Berlin visiting with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Blodgett of Marshfield spent Friday in the city visiting with their daughter, Mrs. Walter Wood.

Mrs. H. M. Sanderson and children of Shawano have been visiting with friends and relatives in the city during the past week.

If You Want any

Plumbing or Heating

done go and see

Mike Kubisiak

he will give you a good job and the price is right.

Back of Nash Grocery Store.

Shop Phone 750. Res. 1044.

Clean-Up-Sale

ON Coats and Suits

The bulk of our stock of Coats and Suits are offered while they last at

ONE-HALF PRICE

A few staple, black and navy coats and Suits Clean-Up Sale at

ONE-THIRD OFF

All Wool or Silk Dresses, Clean Up Sale

ONE-THIRD OFF

Rain Coats have been advanced, but notwithstanding the advance we offer a line of checks and plain, silk finished rain coats, values up to \$6.98 at \$4.98

Waist Specials at \$1.00, 75c and 49c

New wash skirts in complete range of sizes 24 to 36 waists

Wash Suiting—most complete range in either light or heavy, white or colored materials.

New assortment of Girdles and Tassels just received

W. C. Weisel

—Walst sale at the Ready to Wear Parlor Friday, I. E. Wilcox.

C. G. Ekkelund spent several days in Duluth this week on business.

Frank Damon and Fred Duncan spent Sunday at Lake Kankakee fishing.

—Fresh new sample wadists at One-half price Friday at Ready to Wear Parlor, I. E. Wilcox.

Theron Case is expected home tomorrow from Detroit where he has been on business for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bagby have gone to Pierre, South Dakota, where they will visit with Mr. Bagby's relatives to a time.

—Georgio crepe and crepe de chene wadists at \$3.75 and \$5.00; worth \$7.50 to \$10, Friday, I. E. Wilcox.

Miss Marion Prentiss, who has been attending the University of Wisconsin, is home to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Prentiss.

Mr. and Mrs. James Case of Port Edwards and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sharkey of Mosinee visited with Rev. VanSever of the Holy Trinity church, VanSever expects to leave Rudolph in the near future.

Miss Mary Jones returned home Friday night from Waupaca where she had spent the week with a camping party, and left Monday for Seneca Point where she will teach in the summer school at the Normal during the next few weeks.

Mrs. J. P. Young and son of Hydre, Oklahoma, arrived here Thursday for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Clifton in the town of Grandmoor, they expect to be here a month or more.

Mrs. W. H. Lake returned to her home in Kewaunee Monday after spending two weeks in the city visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ed Bodette, Jr., who has been on the sick list.

Geo. Kronmunkner, one of the solid farmers of the town of Rudolph was a pleasant caller at this office on Thursday. Mr. Kronmunkner reports everything growing in nice shape out his way.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barnestor have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter Nellie to Mr. Frank Rickman, which occurs on Wednesday, June 27th at the east side Lutheran church.

—Red Cross day Friday at the Ready to Wear Parlor. Walst sale of handsome new wadists at one-half price, I. E. Wilcox.

Washington, arrived in the city on Friday to spend a week here visiting with relatives. Mr. Drazan has been to New York City on business and stopped here on his way home.

Louis Albert of the town of Rudolph was among the pleasant callers at the Tribune office on Saturday.

Mr. Albert reports everything looking pretty fair up his way, also a little backward for this time of the year.

Wm. Baldauf and Martin Jacobson have bought two lots on the corner of Fourth and Oak streets. It is the intention of Mr. Baldauf to erect a home there at once, and Mr. Jacobson will also build a house there later.

L. B. Squier, editor of the Tomah Journal, was in the city Saturday, and while here favored the Tribune with a pleasant call. Mr. Squier is planning to install a linotype in his office, and was looking over the machines in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Raath and family drove up from Poyette Saturday to visit with Mr. Raath's relatives in this city for a few days, having made the trip by auto. Mr. Raath is operating a drug store in Poyette and is getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. James Corcoran drove down from Webster in their auto Friday and spent several days here and at Appleton. Mr. Corcoran encountered some pretty muddy roads on the way down which took considerable enjoyable amount of the trip.

While attending the ball game at Stevens Point Sunday with her husband, a wild throw by one of the players caused the ball to go back through the glass of the window of the Gouchee car and Mrs. Gouchee had her eye and face quite badly cut.

A number of the friends of Mrs. M. Kalar assembled at her home on Saturday evening, the event being a surprise celebration of her birthday. The evening was spent in a social way, and refreshments were served and a very pleasant time was had.

C. E. Hewitt recently returned from Prairie du Chien where he had been taking treatment at the sanitarium at that place. Mr. Hewitt reports that he received fine treatment while in the sanitarium and that the baths did him a great deal of good.

M. C. O'Connor returned on Saturday from Oconto where he had been helping out at the Hotel Byers during the past month. Mr. O'Connor says that they treated him fine up there and he liked the place very much. Since his return he has resumed his place in the Mint.

A quiet wedding was held at the office of Judge Calkins on Friday morning when Miss Ida Domars and Leland Kuchel were united in marriage. The judge himself officiated. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Otto Fahl and will make their home in this city.

Paul Semrow returned last week from a two weeks visit in Washington, D. C. with his friend Hanover Glos. Owing to high water they did not do much trout fishing. Paul says he saw many sights down there and had the pleasure of hearing the President talk twice.

It is said that some of the smaller engines in use on the Milwaukee road will probably be sent to the European war front before winter. Walter Alexander, master mechanic of the road, says that the road will be able to furnish engines for use in France and Belgium if required. The engines will be manned by men enlisted from the Milwaukee shops of the road.

J. R. Merriam was in the city on Monday and while here called the Tribune office. Mr. Merriam reports that he has rented his farm near the parking plant and was moving onto the Ellis farm west of the city. He is making the change because of the fact of having no help on the farm, which made it pretty hard for him to get along and attend to the work as it should be done.

Loafers who would rather lay around saloons and pool-rooms than work, will be compelled to till the farm land and thus help feed the men called for war service by Uncle Sam, if a Wisconsin, the state council of defense, the state board of control, the attorney general and other high state officials, is acted on favorably by the legislature.

O. G. Malde of Cranmoor was in the city on business Wednesday. Mr. Malde has resigned his position at the experiment station and may go west within a short time and locate in the state of Oregon. He also has a proposition to go to Valley Junction and take charge of a company there, but has not yet decided whether he will do so. He was not able to say whether the experiment station at Cranmoor would be discontinued or not, but as yet no new man has been appointed to take Mr. Malde's place.

FOR RENT.—House on 4th Avenue north. Mrs. Barrett.

FOUND.—A lavallier, apply to the chief of police.

NOTICE

To Automobile Owners and Drivers:—Owing to the police department in regard to speeding, reckless driving and the use of the cut-out, all owners and drivers of automobiles are warned to observe the laws while within the corporate limits of the city of Grand Rapids.

(Signed) R. S. PAYNE, Chief of Police.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS

—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Public Works of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, will meet and be in session on the 22nd day of June, 1917, at 2 p. m. at the city clerk's office, to hear any and all objections to the laying and continuation of sewer and water in and along the following streets and avenues: On First street north, distance of approximately 1000 feet. Along a certain street as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, section 13, township 23, range 65, on 17th Avenue, and run thence west along said north line of said forty a distance of eighty rods. Upon 12th Avenue north about 775 feet running north from the intersection of said 12th Ave. north with High street in said city. Along Plover street commencing at the corner of said Plover street and Third Avenue north, and run thence northeasterly in and along said Plover street a distance of one block. And the assessment of the cost thereof to abutting property.

(Signed) BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

June 14, June 23, Notice of Final Account and to Determine Inheritance Tax—Prescribed by Tax Commission. County Court, Wood County, Wisconsin.—In the Matter of the Estate of Chas. Briere Deceased. Notice is hereby given, that at a special term of the county court to be held in and for said county at the court house in the city of Grand Rapids, in said county, on the 2nd Tuesday (being the 17th day of July, 1917), at 10 o'clock of court on that day the following matter will be heard and considered: The application of Louise Briere and Caroline J. Smith, executrix of the Will of said Chas. Briere, deceased, to the court for the examination and allowance of the real and personal estate of said deceased to such persons as are by law entitled thereto; and the determination and adjudication of the inheritance tax, if any, payable in said estate.

Dated June 12, A. D. 1917. By the Court, W. J. CONWAY, County Judge.

Chas. E. Briere, Attorney for Estate.

A Medical Book Free

By Dr. N. A. Goddard

Modern Methods of treating Chronic Diseases without Operation, has just come from the pen of Dr. Goddard the Milwaukee Specialist and is one of the most interesting as well as instructive little books the doctor has ever written.

If you are a sufferer from Appendicitis, Rupture, Gall Stone, Colic, Gout or Chronic diseases of a private nature, you should avail yourself of his offer to send you this valuable little book free simply for the asking. A postal will bring it to you in a plain wrapper. Many so-called "cures" for these diseases have been proven to be curable by medical treatment, more safely, more easily and cheaply by modern medical methods, than was believed possible a few years ago.

After you have read this little book you can consult Dr. Goddard in our monthly visits to Grand Rapids, free of charge and have the satisfaction of knowing that you have secured the best in these matters. If you have been advised to submit to an operation, surely do not fail to consult him. His advice may save you many weeks of suffering, loss of time and expense possibly your life. Dr. Goddard will be at the Witter Hotel all day Thursday, July 12th and he makes no charge for a friendly visit. Hours 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

WAR or NO WAR People Must Eat!

LET US SHOW YOU HOW YOU CAN OWN A FARM HOME IN THE UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN

To the man who wants eighty or one hundred sixty acres of rich farm land and is willing to put in his time and energy we not only offer to sell him the land at a low price on easy terms but will help him improve it by building a house and barn and assist him in clearing up five acres to start with.

We not only say we will do these things but we are already doing them. The success of the farmer is our thing to investigate. Send for our literature. Write us a letter. The choosing of a farm home is important enough to claim your time and attention. It is our business to tell you the truth.

Tell us your circumstances and we will find a way to meet your needs. Remember you are dealing directly with the owners of the land and that we have plenty to choose from. Sure crops and good climate; soil the best and pure water.

WRITE US COL. G. D. HAMIEL Local Representative Grand Rapids Wisconsin

Warning!! The purchase of flour of inferior quality is the practice of the worst kind of economy. Not alone will its products be unsatisfactory but they will tend to derange the digestive system and undermine the general health. Be safe—and always have perfectly baked goods—by buying VICTORIA the best flour made.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

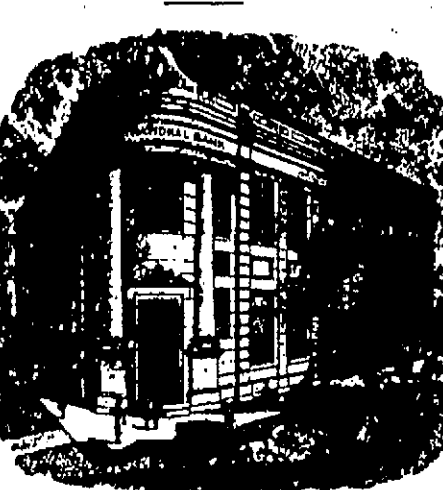
Through Our Membership

In the Federal Reserve Banking System, we are placed in a stronger position than ever before to take care of the requirements of all our depositors, whether large or small, whether they keep checking or saving accounts; and at the same time to give them the most modern banking service.

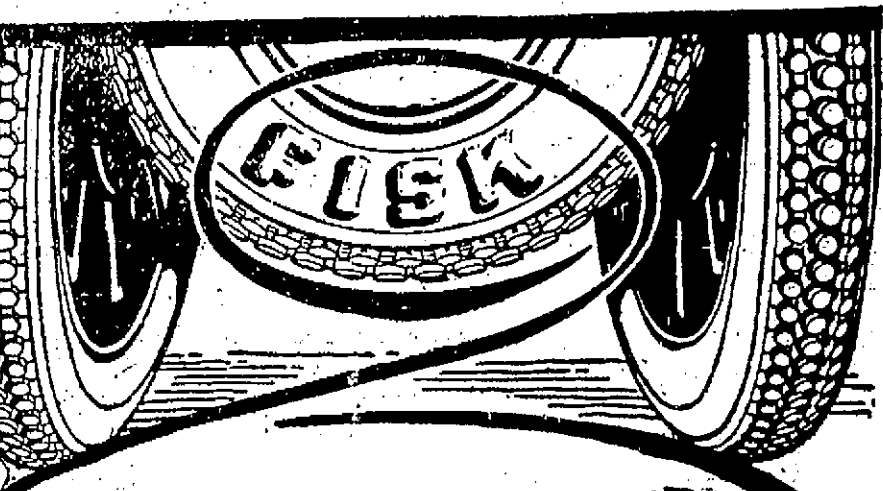
Why not open an account with us and begin at once to participate in these benefits and the additional protection which this system gives to your money deposited with us. Send for booklet, "How Does It Benefit Me?"

First National Bank

GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN



"The Bank that does things for you"



"FISK" on your tire is a guarantee that you have the greatest dollar-for-dollar value that it is possible to buy. When you pay more than Fisk prices you pay for something that does not exist.

Fisk Tires For Sale By All Dealers THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY of N. Y. General Offices: Chicopee Falls, Mass. Fisk Branches in More Than 125 Cities

DALY'S THEATRE, Thursday Night, June 28 The First Big Road Show of The Season



THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCING SHOW—from The LaSalle (Chicago)

"SEPTEMBER MORN"

A Singing, Dancing Musical Whirl All Music, Comedy, Tangles and Joy 50 People Smart, Swift and Saucy Cast with RUTH WILKINS as ARGENTINA The World's Greatest Fun-Show 22 Song Hits Special Orchestra 20 Stunning Girls all under 20 Hear The Great War Time Hit "Dixie Doodle" and the Rag-Time Riot "September Morn" A Clean, Snappy Fun-Show 2 Special Cars of Scenery and Effects Note—Special cars will run to Nekosha and Port Edwards after performance. Prices—First 4 rows, \$1.00; next 6 rows, \$1.50; balcony, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Seats Now Selling at Daly's Drug Store.

TRAVEL SHOP TIPS



CANADIAN ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESORTS

INVITE YOU

LAKES and PEAKS and PINES Make Your Reservations For

Lake Louise-Banff Glacier-Field

And don't forget the hundreds of nearby summer resorts

Only a Few Hours Away

Ask the AGENT or write W. R. CALLAWAY, G. P. A., Soo Line Minneapolis, Minn.

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MADE FROM THE HIGHEST GRADE DURUM WHEAT
COOKS IN 12 MINUTES. COOK BOOK FREE
SKINNER MFG. CO. OMAHA, U.S.A.
Largest Macaroni Factory in America.



Specialty recommended for cold socks, chaps,
and all other new boots, shoes, and rubbers.
BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER CO.
Cambridge, Mass.

MEN WANTED
To learn the barber trade. Only a few weeks require.
Send for new book describing the trade. No money
needed. Address: Barber College, 205-207 Grand St.,
Boston, Mass.

PATENTS
Is not recommended for everything. But if you
have a new idea, or a new machine, or a new
process, or a new product, or a new method,
you may be able to get a patent for it. This
will give you the right to make and sell it
without any competition. It will also give you
the right to sue anyone who infringes your
patent. For more information, send for our
book, "How to Get a Patent." Address: Patent
Attorney, 100 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD
DISEASE.
New! Kills all flies, mosquitoes, and other
pests. No harm to humans or animals.
Address: Fly Killer Co., 100 N. LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Ill.

PARKER'S KIDNEY PILLS
A reliable preparation of
purely natural ingredients.
For the treatment of
all kidney troubles.
Address: Parker's Kidney Pills Co.,
100 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 24-1917.

WOES OF THE CENSUS TAKER

Has a Hard Day Wrestling With Iva
Rench, Will Knott, Hardin
Roads and Gentle Spring.

A solicitor for Muncie's new city di-
rectory called at a home in the sub-
urb, Westside, and asked of a woman who
answered his knock at the door, "Will
you please tell me who lives here?"
"I will not," the solicitor understood
her to say.

"But, madam," he explained, "I as-
sure you I desire the name only for a
city directory and if you do not give it,
I shall have to find it out in some
other way."

"I said, Will Knott," she declared,
"and I don't know how to make it any
plainer to you."

At the next door he was told that
the head of the household in question was
Will Knott, principal of a suburban
school.

He stopped at another home to re-
pair his bicycle. After tinkering with
it for a while, as a woman in the
doorway looked on interestedly, he
gave up the job and continued his
canvass on foot. The first of the
woman who had noticed his accident,
"And who lives here, please?"

"I've a wrench," he heard her say
distinctly.

"I thank you, but I hardly think a
wrench would do you good," he said.
"I'll have to send the machine to the
repair shop, I guess."

Then it was that the woman ex-
plained in detail to him that Miss Iva
Rench, who is a teacher in the Ander-
sonville school, made her home there.

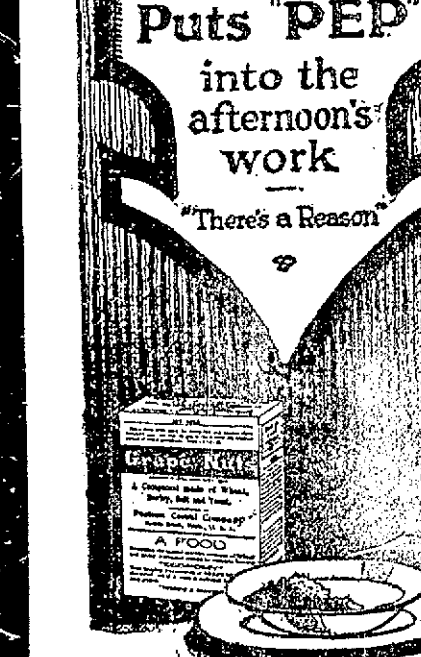
"I had already listed Hardin Roads,
president of the Merchants' bank;
Dunn, the tailor, and Miss Gentle
Spring, so I thought I'd call at a day's
work and quit right there," the solicitor
remarked.—Indianapolis News.

The Smile of Fortune.
His Wife (in intense excitement)—
Albert, do you know the Nabors' home
burned to the ground this morning?
Isn't that perfectly terrible?
Hub (who speaks and then thinks)
—Now, that was pure luck.

His Wife—Why, Albert, I'm sur-
prised at you; what do you mean?
But Albert had just disappeared
around the corner of the shed with the
parlor rug over his arm and a beating
utensil in his hand, muttering some-
thing under his breath which sounded
suspectably like "housecleaning."

Not That Far Along as Yet.
"How do you exterminate potato
bugs?"
"I don't know. I haven't studied
up on the atrocities of war-gardening."

It is the woman with the latest gown
who is generally latest at church.



ASSEMBLY PASSES DRY ZONE MEASURE

BILL BARS THE SALE OF LIQUOR
THREE MILES AROUND STATE
TRAINING CAMPS.

HOME AMENDMENT FAILS

Attempt to Establish Restricted Area
Around Milwaukee Institution Is
Defeated—Measure Goes
to Senate.

Madison—The assembly of the Wis-
consin legislature engaged in a hot
fight over the liquor bill providing for
a three-mile dry zone around any mili-
tary reservation or training camp used
for the purpose of training Wisconsin
national guards, soldiers and sailors
of the United States.

The bill also provides that no li-
cense shall be granted for the sale of
any liquor for a distance of three miles
of the grounds of the Wisconsin mili-
tary reservation at Camp Douglas or
near the United States military reservation
near Sparta.

Amendments to put a 500-foot dry
zone around the soldiers' home at Mil-
waukee and later a three-mile dry
zone around the home were defeated.
The latter amendment would have
made the city of Milwaukee dry.

When the bill was read in the as-
sembly, it was amended by the legisla-
ture to provide that the legislature had
done nothing to curtail activities of the
saloon. He said that this country
was now engaged in war and he be-
lieved the state should be dry.

The bill was amended by Van
Dusen to provide that the legislature
should have the right to amend the
bill at any time.

The bill was sent to engrossment,
54 to 16. On motion of Eugene E. Pyle,
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MANY STUDENTS ELIGIBLE

About 1,400 of the 3,300 Registered at
the University of Wisconsin
Available for Draft.

Madison—About 1,400 students at
the University of Wisconsin are eli-
gible for conscription, according to es-
timates made from reliable statistics
compiled by the war committee of the
faculty.

Of this number, about 186 will proba-
bly be drafted in the first draft, if the
first 500,000 takes 13.4 per cent of the
eligible young men of the country, as
has been estimated.

About 350, however, have already
joined the army or navy, are training
to receive commissions, as company
officers, or have enlisted in other mili-
tary work.

The estimate of the number, availa-
ble for the draft is based on the fol-
lowing figures: Of the 3,300 male
students registered in the university
this year, 1,225 are under 21 years of
age, 665 men are estimated to be
physically unfit, according to the ex-
perience of the university clinic. This
leaves a total of approximately 1,386 eligible
men.

The conscription percentage of 13.4
is based on the estimate derived from
the census of 1910, of the number of
men in the country between the ages
of 21 and 31 who are eligible to draft
and from whom 500,000 are to be se-
lected for the first army.

Amendments to put a 500-foot dry
zone around the soldiers' home at Mil-
waukee and later a three-mile dry
zone around the home were defeated.
The latter amendment would have
made the city of Milwaukee dry.

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ACREAGE IN ALL CROPS INCREASED

AGRICULTURAL REPORT SHOWS
LARGE AREA OF NEW LAND
UNDER CULTIVATION.

Madison—According to the joint re-
port of the Wisconsin department of
agriculture and the United States de-
partment of agriculture, issued at
Madison, the farmers of Wisconsin
have increased the acreage of all
spring sown crops.

The acreage of spring wheat has
been increased fully 83 per cent over
last year, making a total increase of
over 35,000 acres. In many counties
the acreage has been more than dou-
bled. Thousands of acres of old pas-
ture land and old meadows have been
plowed up and utilized for crops. The
acreage of oats, it is estimated, has
been increased 25,000 acres. The acres
of barley, 510,000 acres of which were
harvested last year, has been increas-
ed about 3 per cent, or over 18,000
acres.

The condition of all spring sown
crops is somewhat lower than last year,
due to the cold backward spring, and
the fact that in some sections with
drought. Fruits of all kinds are blo-
ssoming much later than usual. Con-
ditions on the whole, however, are
promising. It is reported that in some
sections on the heavier soils it has
been necessary to replant corn, be-
cause of failure to germinate due to
cold weather.

General Backwardness in All Parts of
the State Is Blamed to Late
Season, Combined With
Drought in Sections.

Madison—The senate has passed
the Wilcox army bill over the veto
of Gov. E. L. Phillips, the first of this
kind on the records of this legisla-
ture.

The vote was 17 to 5, it requiring
a two-thirds vote of the members
present.

This is the bill which has been re-
ferred to during the session as a "pork
barrel proposition" by its opponents,
but the measure had the support of a
large majority in both houses. It now
goes to the assembly, where an effort
will be made by those who favor it to
pass it.

While the vote was decisive had the
senate attendance been large it is
probable the move to pass the bill
over the governor's veto would have
failed. Several senators who voted
against the governor admitted after-
ward that the bill was a bad one, and
that it was only because of pressure
from home on the part of organiza-
tions which desire the state appropria-
tion that they voted as they did.

The senate killed the Gaudier bill
which would have abolished the sys-
tem of insuring public buildings in the
state insurance department. It is
apparent, therefore, that this system
will remain for another two years.

Madison—If you are a tramp, keep
away from Wisconsin. If you have
been feeding tramps, stop this kind
of work and practice and tell them to
go to work.

These two orders went out from the
State Council of Defense after a con-
ference which was attended by chiefs
of police of fourteen principal cities,
at which the tramp problem was dis-
cussed. It was decided that this prob-
lem is an old one, unsolved after
many experiments have been tried,
but if there is a way, Wisconsin is
going to turn tramps into workers and
keep those who will not work outside
the borders of the state. A state farm
is suggested.

Among police heads who attended
the conference were Chiefs John T.
Janssen of Milwaukee, Baker of Ra-
pids, Dowling of Oshkosh, McKinnon
of Superior, Hawley of Green Bay,
Groffmann of Manitowish, S. A. Pel-
ton of Baraboo, Sheriff Robert Whip-
ple of Janesville, Chiefs Schaeffer
of Madison, Webster of La Crosse,
McKay of Waubesa, Quallman of
Wausau, Mayor of Oconomowoc and
Sundley of Eau Claire.

Not Absent or Tardy in Twelve Years.
Marquette—Pearl Agard, high
school student, carried off the honors
for attendance this year, having been
neither absent nor tardy during the
year. This is a complete twelve years
of her school life in which she has had
the same record.

Menasha Man Commands.
Menasha—R. T. Hill has been com-
missioned captain of the military com-
pany that has been organized here.
The company has not yet been taken
into the service.

High School Boy Drowns.
Baraboo—Alfred Meyers, age 16,
freshman in Baraboo high school was
drowned in Baraboo river here while
bathing.

Condensery for Marshall.
Marshall—A deal has just been
closed here by Bolas & Co. of
Chicago to begin operations at once
to construct a large milk condens-
ing plant here. Butter and fancy cheese
also will be manufactured.

Early Laboratory Work.
Stevens Point—Superintendent H.
C. Snyder proposes to start the labora-
tory classes of the Stevens Point High
school at 8:15 instead of 9 o'clock in
the morning next year.

Club for Employees.
Stevens Point—J. J. Euklot is lay-
ing plans to erect a three-story brick
building, about 100 feet in size, for
club and clubrooms for the men of
the two companies, a printing estab-
lishment and general offices.

Cottages Remain Closed.
Neenah—As yet only a few people
are making use of their summer cot-
tages here. The weather has been such
that many are keeping furnace fires
burning.

Van Hise to Washington.
Madison—President Charles R. Van
Hise of the University of Wisconsin,
has been called to Washington to con-
fer with H. C. Hoover, America's food
dictator, and to receive instructions
from Hoover as to how he and mem-
bers of the Wisconsin faculty can best
"do their bit."

New Guard Company Being Formed.
Fond du Lac—Another militia com-
pany is being organized here by First
Lieut. A. R. Brunet of Company E.

To Change City Lighting.
Neenah—This city is to change its
lighting system. Smaller lights will
be placed in use in the residence dis-
trict, and larger lights installed in the
business district.

Fitted for Job.
"I hear Adele has gone into comic
opera." "There was always something
supremely sad about that girl."—Life

3 SETS OF TWINS UPSET A FAMILY

Man Tells Court Why He Refuses
to Pay \$3 and Court Agrees
With Him.

New York.—If you were the father
of three sets of twins, and kept them
going, and your wife wouldn't live with
you and the twins—would you send
your wife money, court or no court?
Most probably not. So decided Ju-
dith Colan. And the court of domestic
relations, despite affronted dignity
and contempt of its order, agreed with
his view.

It was all hashed out in court when
Mrs. Colan complained Colan hadn't
been paying her the \$3 a week he had
been ordered to remit in a previous
proceeding. In the five years during
which Mr. and Mrs. Colan have been
married they have been blessed by
three sets of twins.

Perhaps the twins were to blame.
Anyway, Mr. and Mrs. Colan had
many spats and finally decided to be
outs for good.

Some months ago the courts decid-
ed that Mr. Colan was to send \$3 a
week to his wife and some weeks ago

she wanted fights, and she won
them all.

Mr. Colan decided that he would not.
So all hands to the center of the court.
"Why," asked the court, "do you
fail to pay \$3 as directed?"

"Because," said Mr. Colan, "when I
think of her troubles I have to laugh.
She wanted me and she got me; she
wanted a home and she got it; she
wanted fights and she won them all;
she wanted to leave me and she did;
she wanted her liberty and she got it;
she wanted \$3 a week and got it, and
she didn't want the three sets of twins
and I've got them. With three sets of
twins and no home records \$3 as a
handout."

And the court thought likewise.

WARE OF FATE OF HONKER
Boys Who Took Horns of Standing Mor-
tars Would Better Be
Careful.

Baltimore.—Newsboys who took the
horns of standing mortars had better
be sure that they do not contain watch
dogs or they may share the fate of
George Johnson, twelve years old.

George went up to the car of Leon-
ard Passano, Jr., as it stood in West
Fayette street, and reaching his hand
inside, began to loot the horn, when
he was nipped on the right arm by a
bulldog which was in the car.

The boy was taken to the Mercy hos-
pital, where his arm was dressed. Mr.
Passano was summoned to the central
police station on a charge of harboring
a vicious dog, but was dismissed by the
magistrate. Mr. Passano told the story
that the dog had been trained to stay
in the car and watch the machine.
The boy was sent to the juvenile court.

**CLASSIC BURGLAR IS
ADRIET IN PORTLAND**
Portland, Ore.—A classic bur-
glar is adrift. He sailed into the
home of Dr. Ralph A. Fen-
ton, 253 Grand road, passed up
\$300 worth of family plate and
some money on a dresser, but
escaped with a suitcase filled
with the doctor's best phono-
graph records. The popular
tunes and modern dance songs
were chucked on the floor by
this musical second-story direc-
tor, but all the best high-class and
"high-brow" songs and solos
were gone when the family
arose. Several hymns were in
the loot. So far the doctor has
not missed another thing.

REFUSES TO SAVE ANY MORE
San Francisco Railway Man Gets
Enough and Gives Income to
Charity.

San Francisco, Cal.—Business men
were discussing a declaration by Jesse
W. Lillenthal, president of the Uni-
on railroads of this city, that he had
not saved a cent in five years, and
never would again. Five years ago,
he said in a talk to an advertising
club, he conferred with his family and
they decided that he had accumulated
enough money to safeguard the fam-
ily's future.

"We determined,"

SEIZE DRAFT EVADERS

U. S. OFFICERS ARREST MANY SLACKERS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF COUNTRY.

FIRST DRAWING ON JULY 1

Two Men Convicted in Federal Court of Conspiracy Against Conscription Law—St. Paul, Editor Indicted—Fleeing Slacker Shot.

Washington, June 14.—President Wilson, who now has under consideration the regulations for exemption from military service, expects to initiate the first drawing of names for the selective draft about July 1, according to information obtained at the White House.

New York, June 14.—Louis Kraemer and Morris Becker, anti-conscriptionists, who proudly proclaimed themselves anarchists opposed to all governments, were found guilty of conspiracy in the federal district court. The specific charge was that the defendants conspired to persuade men of conscript age not to register under the selective draft law by distributing literature at a Socialist meeting.

Three men who were arrested at a meeting of the No-Conscription league where Emma Green and others denounced the war and the army, were held for the grand jury charged with refusing to register for the selective draft. They are Philip Levine, Herman Wasow and William Herrgott.

Milwaukee, June 14.—Warrants were issued for six persons who failed to register under the selective draft act in Milwaukee.

Virginia, June 14.—Nick Linares, aged twenty-eight, and an F. W. W., was shot in the back here by Patrolman Pickle while running away from arrest on a charge of being a slacker. He is expected to recover.

Twenty-six arrests for failure to register have been made in and about Virginia and the list is expected to reach 50.

St. Paul, Minn., June 14.—Edward Boski, editor of the Referendum at Fairbault, Minn., was arrested here by a federal agent on a charge of printing articles discouraging enlistment. He was indicted by the federal grand jury recently.

U. S. LINER SINKS DIVER

Kronland Rams German Submarine While on Way Home—French Liner Sunk—190 Perish.

At an Atlantic Port, June 15.—Description of a German submarine by the American steamship Kronland was reported by the merchantman upon her arrival in an American harbor. Her officers refused to discuss the encounter except to say that by agile maneuvering the Kronland managed to ram and sink the U-boat shortly after two of the underwater boats had attacked the merchantman, one from either side. The Kronland lost a blade from her propeller.

Boston, June 15.—The Leyland liner Anglian, which left Boston May 30 for Liverpool, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, according to cable messages received by agents here.

Paris, June 15.—The French South Atlantic liner Sequana, 5,577 tons, with 550 passengers on board, has been torpedoed and sunk with a loss of 190 men.

GERMAN PEACE IS SPURNED

Russians Denounce Foes' Attempt to Bait the Slav Soldiers—Want Czar Punished.

Petrograd, June 12.—The council of holders and workmen made public the fact that the German commander in chief of the eastern front sent a wireless message inviting the Russian armies to a separate armistice and proposing that they enter into secret negotiations with the German leaders. The council denounces the proposals.

The demands of the revolutionaries for the trial and condemnation of Nicholas Romanoff, the former emperor, and in the meantime his subjection to restraint in Kronstadt prison, which at first was made only by a handful of irresponsible extremists, is growing daily.

BRITISH NOTE BACKS WILSON

Reply to Russia in General Agreement With That of President, Says Dispatch.

London, June 13.—Great Britain has sent Russia a note in reply to the latter's request for a statement of British war aims. The note is in general agreement with President Wilson's notes to Russia.

Seven Killed in Rail Wreck. Oklahoma City, Okla., June 15.—A south-bound Santa Fe passenger train and a freight train collided head-on five miles south of this city on Wednesday. Seven persons were killed and a score injured.

Roosevelt Asks for Guard. Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 15.—Col. Roosevelt applied for protection from a curious public. He asked that two constables be assigned to guard his estate from encroachments of motorists and others.

Plan Air Mail Route. Paris, June 14.—It was announced here that an experimental hydroaerone plane postal route connecting France and Corsica, with connections at Marseilles, Toulon and Ajaccio, is being considered by minister of commerce.

928 Passengers Arrived in U. S. An Atlantic Port, June 14.—Many American citizens arrived in the United States from Europe on the Norwegian steamship Bergensfjord. The vessel brought 928 passengers. No submarine was sighted on the voyage.

Quake Empties Terni, Italy. Rome, June 13.—Four violent earthquakes shook a panic at Terni. Dispatches received here say considerable damage was done to property. All inhabitants of the town fled to the open fields.

37,277,500 Day for War. London, June 13.—England is spending \$37,277,500 a day in the war, Bonar Law told the house of commons. Since the beginning of the war Britain has borrowed from the United States \$2,000,000,000.

LIBERTY LOAN IS REPORTED TO BE OVERSUBSCRIBED

Half Billion Over Mark, Says Washington Dispatch.

LOAN IS SUCCESS—M'ADOO

Large Number of Small Sales of War Bonds Insures Issue as "Popular Loan"—Secretary's Hopes Surpassed.

FINANCIAL MOBILIZATION

THE NATION.

Allotment \$2,000,000,000
Pledged (estimated) \$2,500,000,000

Washington, June 15.—The two billion Liberty loan has been placed successfully. This positive statement was made on the authority of Secretary McAdoo. Unofficial figures received at the department up to five o'clock last evening showed that the loan had gone over the \$2,000,000,000 mark and might reach \$2,500,000,000. Treasury officials said it probably will be nine o'clock tonight before the final returns are received.

Secretary McAdoo made no formal announcement of the result of the 90-day campaign for war funds, but expressed his satisfaction with the figures he expects to have tonight.

However, in a brief statement, Mr. McAdoo announced that up to one o'clock yesterday the subscriptions officially reported to his office totaled \$1,848,000,000, which left only \$152,000,000 to be made up from the vast sums which it is certain will be reported today.

More than gratifying in the secretary's mind is the number of subscribers to the loan. It has proved a "popular loan" in every sense of the term. The number of buttons asked for by the various federal reserve districts shows that the previous estimate of 2,000,000 individual subscribers falls far short of the actual number of men, women and children who put their faith in the American eagle and their savings at the disposal of the nation.

McAdoo's Hopes Surpassed. All along it has been Mr. McAdoo's aim to have the loan oversubscribed; but even the results of the last few days' feverish campaign surpassed his hopes.

Treasury officials say there is no way of approximating how much the total will reach, although the department has tried all week to gain some definite figures from the outlying banks.

Assistant Secretary Crosby said such conditions were not to be wondered at. The banks, he said, were doing their part of the work purely through a patriotic feeling and possibly it was too much to expect them to neglect routine business of primary importance to tabulate figures in advance, when a final tabulation would be sufficient.

In face of all these encouraging reports, no letup was allowed in the last great drive for the loan. In many cities and towns some of the banks were keeping open until midnight. As late as five o'clock telegrams from a number of cities received at the department said long lines of men and women were waiting at the bank doors with cash in hand to buy bonds.

Just how deep "the little fellows," the men with only a few hundred dollars to spare, went into the investment is shown in the fact that every large manufacturer of button emblems in the country has been working night and day for the last two weeks to turn out the thousands of lapel badges showing the whereat had bought a bond.

Chicago Took 360,000 Buttons. Chicago asked for 300,000 buttons; Cleveland and St. Louis wanted 200,000; Boston and Philadelphia needed 500,000 each; Dallas asked for 135,000 and San Francisco 205,000.

Just why Philadelphia and Boston, should have had more subscribers, was explained at the department by pointing out that eastern cities represent mills and factories with a greater number of workers than the agricultural and live stock regions of the West and South.

Attention was directed to the great number of subscribers compared with the number which raised the first British loan. England in her first loan had 550 denominated bonds, and as a result there were but 100,000 subscribers. Later when another issue was floated 27,000 "war savings associations" were formed, which forced contributions of about \$3.00 value and 300,000 Britons came forward as bond buyers.

MORE MONEY FOR BRITAIN

Additional \$25,000,000 Loaned to Government—Total Amount Up to \$500,000,000.

Washington, June 15.—An additional \$25,000,000 was loaned by the government to Great Britain, bringing the total British loan up to \$500,000,000 and the total for all the allies up to \$445,000,000.

Makes Hole in Stroke. Golf has its luck as much as any other athletic game, but it isn't often that a player has the fortune to make a hole in one. But Charles M. Sawyer, chairman of the board of the Kansas City federal reserve board, has hung up a new record for the Blue Hills course at Kansas City, Mo., by negotiating the 250-yard blind hole, No. 11, in a single stroke. His luck came in a practice game with several other bankers.

Change of Plan. "Have you given up your idea of buying a little farm?" "I have."

"You ought not to be discouraged." "It isn't that. I gave up the idea about the time my wife induced me to give up the money I had saved for the farm and buy an automobile."

Quick Action. "Don't you find that rising in the army is rather slow?" "Not in my case. I belong to the aviation corps."

DEFENSE COST

Principal Items in \$3,500,000,000 Army and Navy Deficiency Appropriation Approved by Congress.

Washington, June 15.—Here are the items exceeding \$10,000,000 in the \$3,500,000,000 army and navy deficiency appropriation approved by congress:	
Construction of the merchant navy (\$750,000,000 authorized).....	\$405,000,000
Field and siege guns, ammunition.....	307,000,000
Army clothing, equipment.....	231,538,548
Army pay, enlisted men.....	226,382,500
Army transportation.....	221,063,745
Army subsistence.....	188,928,049
Field and siege artillery.....	155,000,000
Army ammunition (small arms).....	131,048,000
Army ordnance supplies.....	100,650,000
Army quartermasters' supplies.....	101,800,114
Pay of the navy.....	75,508,672
For procuring, producing, reserving and handling ammunition for vessels.....	68,004,858
Machine guns.....	65,000,000
Army arms manufacture.....	55,340,000
Army barracks.....	47,008,314
Airplanes and aviation.....	48,450,000
Bureau of construction and repair of naval vessels.....	57,327,340
Army pay, officers of line.....	42,000,000
Army engineer equipment.....	35,876,000
Bureau of steam engineering.....	34,980,500
For provisions, guard and reserve force, naval reserve force, etc.....	31,740,092
Army gas masks and medical supplies.....	29,780,000
For batteries, motor ships and auxiliaries.....	29,672,000
For reservoir and miscellaneous ordnance supplies.....	29,260,000
Alteration and maintenance of mobile artillery, including purchase and manufacturing of machinery therefor.....	25,000,000
Army pay, quartermaster's enlisted men.....	24,890,128
For new batteries for ships for the navy.....	22,338,000
For ammunition, merchant ships, and auxiliaries.....	19,988,800
Coal and other fuel for ships, including transportation.....	19,362,420
Army pay, medical corps enlisted men.....	18,748,500
For ordnance and ordnance stores, armament of ships, etc.....	19,005,360
Army pay medical corps of ficers.....	15,131,752
Seacoast cannon ammunition.....	12,250,000
Army quartermasters' incidental expense.....	8,000,000
For purchase and manufacturing torpedoes and appliances.....	11,242,000
For navy aviation equipment.....	11,000,000
Army post sanitation.....	10,545,100
Small arms, target practice.....	17,500,000

WAR AIMS OF U. S. FIRE ON MEXICANS

GERMANY MUST UNDO WRONGS IT INFLICTED, SAYS WILSON.

Demands Change in Pre-War Status Quo to Conform to Human Rights.

Washington, June 12.—President Wilson in a communication to the new government of Russia has made plain the aims of the United States and its position on "no annexations, no indemnities." The principal terms on which the United States insist are: "No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty."

"No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrong done."

"No readjustments of power must be made except on the basis of the world to secure the further peace and happiness of its people."

"The president's communication was delivered to the Russian government at Petrograd. It is in part as follows:

"The ruling classes in Germany have begun of late to profess a liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have seized in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power at the way from Berlin to Baghdad and beyond."

"Government after government has, by their influence, without open conquest of its territory, been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberality of the world. The meshes of that intrigue must be broken."

"The day has come to conquer or submit. If the forces of autocracy are to divide us they will overcome us. If we stand together, victory is certain, and the liberty which we afford them to be generous, but we cannot afford them or now to be weak or omit any single guarantee of justice and security."

\$3,000,000 BABY IS KILLED

Kidnaped Infant Found Dead in Unused Well in Suburbs of Springfield.

Springfield, Mo., June 12.—The body of "Buddie" Keet, fourteen-month-old heir to a \$3,000,000 fortune, was found in an unused well behind the deserted Crenshaw mansion on the edge of the city.

A mob quickly formed to avenge the baby's death, but the authorities were too quick for it. Those under arrest were split away to another jail. The prisoners now in the hands of Sheriff Webb are Claude J. Piersol, Taylor B. Adams, Cleus Adams, Maxine Adams, Mrs. Allie Adams and Sam McGinnis.

U. S. Cutter Sunk. Los Angeles, Cal., June 14.—The U. S. coast guard cutter McCullough was sunk when it was rammed by the steamship Governor of Point Arguello. The crew of the McCullough was rescued.

Kaiser Has New Headman. Copenhagen, June 12.—Prussia, which for a year has had no public executioner, has appointed a new headman named Paul Spaete. Spaete was formerly assistant to Executioner Schwietz, who retired.

Utes Ready for Uprising. Durango, Colo., June 12.—Unconfirmed reports received here from the Ute reservation indicate that two Ute chiefs named Polk and Posey, with several followers, have begun threatening demonstrations.

Noted Harvard Athlete Is Dead. Boston, June 14.—William A. Kinley, substitute varsity football player for Harvard, died here on Monday afternoon after a short illness. He earned his "B" as a short putter two years later.

To Block Increase of Rents. Washington, June 14.—A campaign to determine whether landlords have attempted to increase rents "because of the war" and to prevent such increases during hostilities, was begun in the house.

Serbit Gets \$3,000,000. Washington, June 12.—A three-million-dollar loan was granted to Serbia. The loan is to be paid in three monthly installments of \$1,000,000 each, and is to be used for the building of military railways and Red Cross work.

Three Americans Saved. London, June 12.—Three American survivors of the British steamship Manchester Miller, torpedoed on June 5, have been landed. They are John Hayes, Boston; John Morris, Brooklyn; and Farrell of Philadelphia.

St. Louis Educator Shot by Thug. St. Louis, June 12.—Prof. J. W. St. Louis of the faculty of St. Louis university was shot three times in the head by a highwayman. His condition is critical. The professor's assailant escaped.

Women Hit by Train. Minneapolis, Minn., June 13.—Mrs. Rose Hilborn of South Bend, Ind., was killed and Miss Emma Draves of Detroit, Mich., was seriously injured when they were struck by an interurban car at Christmas Lake, a suburb.

Find Southland Survivors. London, June 13.—The two missing boats from the British steamer Southland, which was torpedoed and sunk June 4, have been found and the 40 men who were in them safely landed. Edward Rigby is among them.

Safe After U-Boat Battle. An Atlantic Port, June 12.—A running fight with a German submarine in which 42 ships were fired, was reported by the armed American steamship Virginia upon its arrival from a French port.

Notable Gifts to a Library. The children's department of the Boston Public Library is to benefit by the will of the late J. H. Beaton, long a member of the library board of trustees. The amount of the gift left to this department was \$100,000. Other gifts to the library by the same will were \$500,000, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books to promote scholarly research; and \$500,000 to be invested until it shall increase to \$2,000,000, when it is to be used in the erection of a new library building.

KING CONSTANTINE ABDOICATES THRONE; SECOND SON RULES

French Troops Land at Athens After Monarch Resigns.

WILL GO TO SWITZERLAND

Brother-in-Law of Kaiser Surrenders Throne as Allies' Envoy Arrives to Demand Concession and Soldiers March Into Capital.

Athens, June 13.—King Constantine has abdicated in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander. His abdication was the result of a demand made by the entente allies.

Premier Zaimis made the announcement of the resignation and designation of his successor. He said also that Constantine and Crown Prince George would leave the country.

May Go to Switzerland. Constantine has expressed the intention of embarking on a British warship and proceeding to Switzerland by way of Italy. Allied troops have occupied Ellassona without resistance. There has been no disorders in Athens up to the present.

Alexander, the new king, was born August 1, 1893. He is a captain in the first regiment of artillery in the Greek army.

Career of Constantine. King Constantine's abdication is the culmination of his quarrel with the entente allies, which stretches back to Turkey's entrance into the great war, and is perhaps the last political act of a royal career marked by a series of ups and downs.

Constantine is believed to be strongly pro-German. He was educated by German tutors at Leipzig and married a Prussian princess, a sister of Kaiser Wilhelm. His entourage is largely pro-German, many of the army officers having been trained in the Teutonic empire.

Constantine's people are, however, divided. A portion, prompted perhaps by loyalty to the crown, have supported the king in his efforts to keep the nation out of the war, or at least not to participate in the conflict on the side of the entente.

Venizelos' Following. A strong party, however, led by the statesman Venizelos, is not only pro-war but pro-ally.

Effort after effort was made by the entente and the Venizelists to force Constantine to draw his sword against the central powers, especially since the entente troops landed at Saloniki, tardily taking up operations in the Balkans following the collapse of the Gallipoli campaign. But encouraged by his queen and the Teutonic league, he resisted only to see his power wane, his subjects break into revolt and his army locked up in the Peloponnese, where it could not attack the entente forces from the rear, as it was suspected the Germanic court clique had planned to do, particularly after the outbreak last year of the military against the entente expedition occupying Athens.

Name Significant. Constantine was born in Athens on August 3, 1868, the name Constantine being given him an indication of the ambitions of the recently liberated nation to extend its sway to include the capital of the Turkish empire, and succeeded his father, George I, on the throne after his parent's assassination at Saloniki in 1913.

The new crown prince first came into prominence at the time of the Greek war with Turkey in the late nineties.

Greece Unprepared. Constantine had tried to prevent the conflict, knowing the Hellenic army to be ill-prepared for a popular clamor brought about the clash.

Greece was disastrously defeated. However, he regained the national favor in the Balkan troubles of 1912, when at the head of 10,000 Greeks, he captured Saloniki, which was defended by 32,000 Turks.

French Occupy Athens. Paris, June 13.—French re-enforcements have been landed in Greece. It was officially announced. French military authorities have taken over control of the food situation in Greece and large bodies of French troops have been moved into Athens.

A dispatch to the Havas agency from Athens says:

"M. Jonnart has had a long conference with Premier Zaimis. He intimated that the entente desired greater security for the army of the east and the re-establishment of unity in the Greek kingdom. He appealed to the patriotism of M. Zaimis to see that these objects were obtained peacefully."

"M. Jonnart announced that military forces had been placed at his disposal to establish control of the isthmus of Corinth and to maintain order in Athens. These forces were landed Monday without incident."

Italians Push Drive on Teutons. Rome, June 12.—The Italians have resumed the offensive. Today's official statement says they have captured Monte Ortigara, east of Cima Udine and have carried Angello pass. Capture of 512 Austrian prisoners also was reported by the war office. The Italians advanced during a heavy storm.

Benjamin West Skated to Fame. It was on the Saturday in Kensington gardens that Benjamin West, the artist, skated his way to fortune. The young American was recognized by General Howe, who had known him at Philadelphia, and who requested him to show the spectators a difficult piece of figure skating called "The Salute." Out of this trivial incident he became acquainted with several young noblemen, present, who encouraged him and recommended him so highly that he became a fashionable portrait painter—London Chronicle.

Notable Gifts to a Library. The children's department of the Boston Public Library is to benefit by the will of the late J. H. Beaton, long a member of the library board of trustees. The amount of the gift left to this department was \$100,000. Other gifts to the library by the same will were \$500,000, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books to promote scholarly research; and \$500,000 to be invested until it shall increase to \$2,000,000, when it is to be used in the erection of a new library building.

AIR RAID ON LONDON

NINETY-SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND 487 WOUNDED BY BOMBS DROPPED BY GERMANS.

SCHOOLCHILDREN ARE SLAIN

Ten Killed and Fifty Injured When Missiles Hit Schoolhouse—Great Battle in Air When British Engage Foes.

London, June 15.—The death of 97 persons and the injury of 487 in yesterday's air raid was announced in the house of lords by the earl of Derby, secretary of state for war. The secretary said he feared those figures would be exceeded when fuller reports had been received.

The motorcar used by Vice Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval forces in European waters, was in the vicinity of one of the areas which was bombed most heavily. This gave rise to a report that the admiral had had a narrow escape from a bomb, but later it was learned that he was not in the car at the time. His only occupant was the chauffeur.

The East end of the city was bombarded by 15 airplanes. A large number of British airplanes pursued the Germans, who flew over Essex to London.

The German airplanes appeared over London shortly before noon. A great battle occurred in the air. The invaders were attacked by anti-aircraft guns as well as by British aviators.

A bomb struck a schoolhouse, killing ten children and injuring fifty. One German airplane is reported to have been brought down.

The East end of London, in which live the city's poor, suffered heavily from the raid. Bombs fell in many congested districts, and while the number of casualties has not been ascertained, two hospitals report handling more than fifty cases, four of whom died and many of whom were injured seriously.

PERSHING NOW IN FRANCE

Big Crowds Greet American General—Met by General Joffre and Other Notables.

Paris, June 15.—Major General Pershing and staff have arrived in Paris. The general received a tumultuous welcome as he proceeded through the thronged boulevard. At the station he was welcomed by Marshal Joffre, Ambassador Sharp and Paul Painleve, minister of war.

After the greetings had taken place, the party drove in open carriages through the Grand boulevard. General Pershing riding with Minister Painleve and Marshal Joffre with Ambassador Sharp.

Concentration will be the headquarters of the American officers during their stay in the French capital.

BRITISH TAKE MORE POSTS

London Reports Another Victory Over the Germans on Mile Front Near Messines.

London, June 13.—British troops have captured another mile of German trenches southeast of Messines, together with seven field guns and prisoners, according to the official report from British headquarters.

The scene of this new success was in the neighborhood of La Porterie farm, the announcement came, adding that allied advance positions were pushed farther forward during the day.

REGISTRATION NOT A BAR TO ENLISTMENT

Chicago.—The United States army is in urgent need of men. The formation of 51 new regiments offers the opportunity for training in the finest practical military school of the nation, our army, which is also the backbone of our land defense, and opens for the American a field of advancement through achievement which has heretofore been unequalled.

Unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and forty can volunteer for service in the regular army for the period of the war. Men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one who have registered can also enlist, and in my opinion, should do so in preference to awaiting the selection by universal service, because they will receive a military foundation that will place them in an excellent position for future advancement in the great armies that will be called later.

F. R. KENNEDY, Captain Commanding District.

Conspiracy Charges Made. Washington, June 15.—Federal complaint against 100 lumber dealers operating west of the Mississippi, charging an attempt to wreck the business of mill-owners dealing in lumber, was made by the federal trade board.

Russ Socialists Win Rule. London, June 15.—A dispatch to Reuters states that preliminary returns indicate that the socialist bloc, comprising revolutionary socialists, Democratic socialists and laborites, carried the elections in the Petrograd council.

School Bars German Language. Cleveland, O., June 14.—German language instruction, except to students of chemistry, has been abandoned for the period of the war by the faculty of Case School of Applied Science. French will be substituted.

High Commissioner to U. S. Rome, June 14.—It was announced here that a high commissioner to the United States will be appointed by the Italian government. His task will be similar to that of the French high commissioner, Andre Tardieu.

Fighter Jack Dillon Enlists. Indianapolis, June 13.—Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis boxer, has enlisted in the navy. He submitted to the final examination here and will remain here awaiting orders to report at the naval training station.

Indians Decide to Register. Salt Lake City, Utah, June 13.—After they had gone on the warpath, made prisoner of the acting Indian agent, Indians of the Utah-tribe in the Uinta basin have agreed to register for conscription.

RECEIVING APPLICATIONS FOR WAR BONDS



The employees of the United States treasury department have been buried under an avalanche of subscriptions for "Liberty" bonds. The picture shows Miss Marion Richardson, an employee of the department, stamping thousands of telegrams from all parts of the country making application for bonds.</



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Country Registration List
 "Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations she is always right, but our country, right or wrong."—Stephen Decatur.

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EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

RUDOLPH

Chas. Philpott of Grand Rapids was up with his auto early Tuesday and moved the household goods of R. A. Wagers to Grand Rapids, where Mr. and Mrs. Wagers will make their future home. Altho we will miss them we hope to see them back once in awhile.

Mrs. F. Root and daughter Verna returned home the past week from Fort Atkinson, where they spent the week at the home of her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Whitman of Sigel are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter, born June 14.

Donald Baker of Grand Rapids is spending the week at the Nick Natelle home.

Mrs. F. Purvis, mother of Mrs. J. A. Jackson, has arrived to spend the summer with her daughter and family.

Wm. Gruenewald has moved his family to Watertown and Mr. E. Land of Watertown has moved onto the farm.

The National Defense League committee consisting of T. W. Brazzau, Otto Rootis, W. J. Conway of Grand Rapids gave a talk here June 9, and the following committee was appointed here: Dr. Jackson, president; N. G. Ratelle, George Rivers, A. J. Kujawa, Peter Akoy and Leon Baughman.

The following young people received 8th grade diplomas at the rural school graduation exercises held Tuesday at Grand Rapids: Helen Kujawa, Gladys Ratelle, Gertrude Platz and John Platz. Mr. and Mrs. Will Platz, Mrs. N. G. Ratelle and Mrs. A. J. Kujawa attended the exercises.

Mrs. Chas. Imig and daughter and son returned home Friday from a two weeks visit in Kaukauna.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted VanHeusen left last Thursday morning for a week's visit with relatives in West DePere and Kaukauna.

Mary Ratelle is visiting her sister in DePere.

Howard Akoy went to DePere Sunday to visit his sister, Mrs. Charles DeLong. He was accompanied by Alvin DeLong who had spent a couple of weeks here with his grandparents.

Ed Sharkey of Port Edwards spent Sunday here.

Six geological students arrived from Madison last Saturday and have moved into the southern part of the town. Mrs. F. Shick of Mosinee came Saturday for a short visit.

Jack Kujawa who attends Campian College in Prairie du Chien, arrived home Saturday to spend his summer vacation.

Mrs. O. Akoy spent Sunday in Junction City.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sharkey spent Sunday with the Jim Case family at the county poor farm.

A. J. Kujawa attended a Foresters meeting in Wausau Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Lipke of Grand Rapids spent Sunday at the Arthur Clark home.

Miss Clara Waterman of Grand Rapids spent Sunday with Miss Pearl Clark.

Glen Cooper is erecting a new barn. Ray Sharkey returned to his home in Port Edwards Monday after spending a week with relatives here.

Emil Naumschild is having his saloon building remodeled into a dance hall.

MEEHAN

R. W. Parks drives a new span of fine young horses which he purchased one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Elden and Miss Rose Dempka of Stevens Point spent Sunday here visiting with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Durfee of Stevens Point came down here Sunday and attended church service and spent the balance of the day with friends.

Mrs. F. P. Daly of Grand Rapids who is a dealer in pianos and organs, was a business caller here last Saturday.

An exceptional bad wind storm struck here one day last week and did much damage to corn and small field plants. Cut worms are very numerous this spring and have injured the crops to some extent. It has also been pretty cold until lately, but aside from these difficulties everything is going nicely for the farmers. Grain, hay and pastures are fine and we can still look ahead with hopeful thoughts.

Donald Fox who enlisted at Grand Rapids last spring and joined the U. S. Navy, is now at sea aboard the U. S. battleship Wyoming. He has been in training camps at the Great Lakes station, Illinois, Charleston, S. C., and Norfolk navy yards, Va., and has now been assigned to actual service and has gone to the scenes of war with the thousands of his comrades. Donald writes to friends that he enjoys the service very much and is proud to think that he has been permitted to go to the front where the cannon roar. All honor is due these young Americans who so willingly answer our country's call.

PLEASANT HILL

Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder are entertaining relatives from Milwaukee. Kurt Zellmer and Carl Griffin spent Sunday at Seneca Corners. W. C. Spoor entertained friends from Adams county Sunday.

LOLO ROAD

Miss Magdalen Fergon who has been employed in Grand Rapids for some time, has come home to help her folks on the farm.

Robert and Lilla Walter spent a few days last week at Plover. Mrs. Peter Benson and Mrs. John Fors attended the Ladies' Aid at the Ed Dills home in Kohler.

Alfred Benson had the misfortune to cut his foot quite badly Tuesday while cutting brush. A doctor was called to attend to the wound.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fergon and son will and daughter Gertrude and Mrs. Wenzel spent Sunday evening at the L. Franks home.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hansen and son Henry and Mrs. Boorman spent Sunday evening at the L. Franks home.

A number of young folks spent Sunday evening at the Peter Fergon home.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Franks and son James and daughter Isabelle and Mrs. James sister spent Saturday evening at the John Walter home.

Mrs. John Walter and Mrs. Wenzel spent Sunday afternoon at the Harry Gilman home in Elron.

ALONG THE SENECA ROAD

F. W. Jones left Friday night for a short visit with relatives in the southern part of the county. He is spending a few days with his daughter, Mrs. P. Peterson. Paul Matthews and Edward Haef of Milwaukee are also guests at the Peterson home.

J. R. Margrey has rented his farm to Hugo Hessler and has moved into the Ellis house where he will live for the present. Miss Gladys Morlan is visiting friends at Lake Geneva.

Reynold Petersen was at home a few days last week from Athens, where he is employed on the Holland Farm. Raymond is one of the graduates from the County Agricultural School and came home to attend Commencement and receive his diploma.

John Vanderpan of Vesper was a caller in the neighborhood last Thursday to do some finishing on F. W. Jones' barn.

The young people of the vicinity had a very pleasant social gathering at P. Peterson's last Friday evening in honor of Raymond Petersen and his guests from Milwaukee.

Several of the farmers in this part of the town have had to replant some of their corn.

A new switch is being put in at the Green Bay crossing for the unloading of material for the new concrete road. We hope to see the work begin soon.

Mrs. Matt Petersen has returned from Rochester, Minnesota. Mr. Petersen, who is somewhat improved in health, will remain for a few weeks longer.

Some of the boys are wearing a broad smile on their faces because the Moccasin Creek Specials beat the Douglass team the other day with a score of 27 to 0.

ALTDORF

At last the people in Altdorf have telephone service, the work of construction of the line and installation of phones being completed this week.

Mrs. O. J. Leu went to Milwaukee Wednesday for a few days visit.

Several of our people have subscribed for Liberty Bonds.

Remember this is Red Cross week. Do something toward this cause even though it may not be a great deal. O. J. Leu, Casper and Henry Huser are receiving contributions in this way.

Next Monday the town board of review will meet at the Jackson school house.

John Arnold purchased a registered Holstein bull of O. J. Leu this week.

This week Tuesday occurred the marriage of Loretta Wippl to John Schiller, both of this place. Rev. Willyer of Pittsville performing the ceremony. The bride was dressed in net lace over white silk, and the groom in conventional black.

The young couple were attended by Irene Wippl, Victoria Schiller and Isabel Schleg as bridesmaids, and Jost Schiller, Clarence Wippl and Herman Viertel as groomsmen.

The brides were dressed respectively in blue, pink and light green organdy. After the services at the church a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wippl, where nearly 300 guests were entertained. The newly wedded couple received many valuable and useful presents. They will go to housekeeping at once on the Mrs. Schiller farm.

Those who attended the wedding were: Mrs. John Giesler of Chesham, Washington; Mrs. Frank Schiller and sons Joe and Irving and two of Louis Steiner's daughters of Milwaukee; Miss Taylor, Mrs. Glenn Bently and Ella Casey of Babcock; Mrs. Frank Jellinek and sons Elbert and Francis, and Clarence Wippl of Milwaukee; and Mrs. Aug. Steiner and son Alfred, and daughter Emily of Mauston.

THE FIRST BIG ROAD SHOW OF THE SEASON

"September Morn," the whirling musical delight from the LaSalle Theatre (Chicago) comes to Daly's Theatre, Thursday night, June 28, with the jolly comedian, William Moore, always a welcome entertainer and associated with this brilliant troupe of nimble and funny comedians are many comedy players, including: Maud K. Williams, Ruth Williams, James Baber, J. J. Patton, Billy Murphy, Leslie Jones and other well known principals who help to keep the string of theatrical successes to their credit, have given this delightful success an extremely elaborate mounting, both in regards to stage effects and costumes. Seats now selling at Daly's Drug Store.

WISE OLD CHAP

Fred—"That rich old uncle of mine is a human sensitive plant." Joe—"Why, how's that?" Fred—"When I attempt to touch him he immediately closes up."

STRANGE

"We seldom pause to wonder why, and yet it's true," said Leach; "The apple of a fellow's eye is quite frequently in a peach."

SARATOGA

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Owen and Mrs. H. Wagner and Mrs. May Frankl of Grand Rapids spent Saturday afternoon at the P. Knuteson home.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lundberg attended the graduation exercises at the Wood County Training School last Wednesday, their daughter Irene being one of the graduates.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Nelson and Mrs. O. Larsen and Miss Pauline Rocksted of Grand Rapids visited at the Hanson home Sunday.

Miss Anna Peterson who has been attending school in Grand Rapids, returned home Saturday and will spend the summer with her parents.

A large number of neighbors sprung a surprise on Mr. and Mrs. Johnson last Sunday and a very pleasant afternoon was spent.

Mike Matthews of Rudolph spent Sunday in this neighborhood.

Mrs. J. Wagner and children of Camp Douglas are visiting at the K. F. Knuteson home.

Mrs. L. B. Margrey is visiting relatives in Chicago.

MRS. GREENE, INVALID

Mrs. Greene enjoys poor health. Her husband doesn't know she enjoys it and has consequently been on his feet for years by her pathetic sounding claims of invalidism. His hair has grown white prematurely and he has voluntarily cut himself off from fellowship with his kind and has devoted his leisure time to attempts to lighten the "burdens" of his wife's invalidism.

Mrs. Greene's hair retains its youthful color and her delicate skin is as unwrinkled as it was when she was a child.

Mrs. Greene is typical of a large number of American women. She was born on a farm and as a young girl worked as hard as the average young girl on her neighborhood.

Her energy under the hard work of her husband were rosy, her eyes dashed with youth and she had the spirit and muscles to romp and play with the most physically fit boys and girls of her neighborhood.

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Mrs. Matt Petersen has returned from Rochester, Minnesota. Mr. Petersen, who is somewhat improved in health, will remain for a few weeks longer.

Some of the boys are wearing a broad smile on their faces because the Moccasin Creek Specials beat the Douglass team the other day with a score of 27 to 0.

PHILOSOPHY OF A SOLDIER

We are in receipt of the following "philosophy of a soldier," which is said to have been written by a French journalist at the front and which has been widely distributed in the trenches:

"You face one of two conditions—either you are mobilized or you are not. If not, you have nothing to worry about. If you are mobilized, you face one of two conditions—you are in camp or at the front. If you are in camp, you have nothing to worry about; if you are at the front, you face one of two conditions—either you are in reserve or on the fighting line. If you are in reserve, you have nothing to worry about; if you are on the fighting line, you face one of two conditions—either you do nothing to worry about; if you do, you get hurt or you don't. If you don't, you have nothing to worry about; if you do, you face one of two conditions—either you recover or you don't. If you recover, you have nothing to worry about, and if you don't, you can't worry if you want to, so what's the use?"

MAIL REGULATIONS

Under date of June 8, the local postoffice officials issued the following notice to patrons:

Hereafter when mailing your mail, it is requested by the postoffice department to use stamps of the highest denomination suited to the amount of postage required on each piece mailed. Co-operation of the public will effect a large saving to the government in the cost of producing, transporting and cancelling them, also will benefit the public in minimizing the number of stamps handled and affixed to mail.

Hereafter all mail matter received at this office will be delivered to patrons as addressed unless written orders are received to the contrary, and then only to one particular address. It has become too confusing to try to deliver mail to several different addresses when part of it is addressed to places of residence and some to places of business, while possibly some bears no address at all. Aggravating to patrons have requested certain papers to be delivered to their residences and others to places of business, also some patrons have requested to have monthly statements delivered to their residences instead of to their places of business. If the carrier delivers any mail to you which has been delivered elsewhere before, it is because you have not left a written order at the postoffice.

ONE NAMED FOR CARL SCHURZ

The Geier, the German gunboat which was interned at Honolulu and taken over by this government after the declaration of war, is named for Carl Schurz, the famous German-American soldier and statesman.

A native of Prussia, Schurz was one of the heroes of the ill-fated revolution of 1848, and after that historic uprising against the Prussian autocracy found a haven in America. He was one of Lincoln's strongest supporters and served in the United States army through the Civil War, holding the rank of brigadier-general. Later he was United States senator from Missouri, President Hayes' cabinet. The foe of oppression and the lifelong advocate of popular government, he represented the highest type of citizenship. —Chippewa Falls Independent.

THE LESS A MAN THINKS HE KNOWS

The less a man thinks he knows about women the more hope there is for him.

SUPPLYING HIS NEED

"Youse kin see dat I'm very much in need n' am," said the husky hobo. "Kin youse assist me?" "Certainly," answered the kind lady, as she handed him a cake of soap. "Here's what you need."

WHEREIN THEY DIFFER

Little Willie—Say, paw, what's the difference between a lunch and a luncheon? Paw—A lunch, my son, is a light dinner, and a luncheon a light lunch.

NEVER TRUST A MAN WHO TREATS HIS DOG BETTER THAN HE DOES HIS WIFE.

IN THE PAST TENSE

"When I die," said the wife, "I want you to have this sentence placed on my monument: 'There is peace and quiet in heaven!'" "I think," rejoined the husband, "it would be more appropriate to say: 'There was peace and quiet in heaven!'"

ODIOUS COMPARISON

"I thought the modern styles in women's clothes were ridiculous." "But you've changed your opinion." "Yes, I've just been looking over some photographs of fashion queens taken 50 years ago."

CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD

"Asphodelia," Twobble says she is thinking of writing a book. "She must be serious, too." "Well! Well!" "In order to concentrate her mind on a plot, she positively refuses to answer more than fourteen or fifteen telephone calls a day."

THE EXCEPTION

"I understand," said the Russian statesman, "that you elect all your rulers by ballot." "You have been misinformed," answered the American. "We don't elect our wives in that manner."

INSECTS IN FLIGHT

Motion pictures of insects in flight prove that the movement of the wings of all insects presents the same general character. When flight is begun the amplitude of the first wing beats is much smaller than of the subsequent ones, but the period remains almost unchanged. The insect regulates the velocity of its flight not by the rapidity of the motion of its wings, but by changing their inclination. Altho in normal conditions the period of the wing beat remains constant, it may be increased or diminished by various influences, such as fatigue and cold.

JAIL FOR SELLING POSTED MAN

A new law just passed by the state legislature has been published and is now effective. The effect of the law will tend to make saloon keepers more strict in the sale of liquors, unless they want to take a chance at a jail sentence. The new law provides that when a person is convicted of a charge of drunkenness and is then paroled, the district attorney must post the paroled man during the continuance of time he is out on parole and that if any person gives or sells to the paroled person so posted any liquor, the penalty upon conviction is a jail sentence, no fine acceptable.

Put Your War-Time Economies Up To Us

This is no "fair weather" store, one that is content merely to float along in normal times, taking the line of least resistance.

NO! EMPHATICALLY NO!

It is in times of difficulty and of stress, like these, when Johnson & Hill Co. is best put on its mettle.

Concentrate ALL of your buying at the Popular "Big Store," which at ALL times, under ALL CONDITIONS and in ALL its departments, has shown itself a friend to the great masses of the people and a very present help in time of need.

SAVE—by all means,—but SAVE SANELY. You can best do so by buying everything here.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Women's, Misses', Juniors and Children's

Spring Coats and Suits at HALF PRICE

Only a Few Left

We still have a few choice Coats and Suits left from the June Economy Sale. These garments are all New Styles and are the best values to be found anywhere. Come in and let us show you these beautiful garments—We still have your size.

FIGHT + OR + GIVE

Grand Rapids' share is \$25,000. It must be raised this week. We are in to win! Every man, woman and child should contribute to this fund so that the soldiers, who are fighting for our liberty, can be taken care of when they get wounded.

Fight or Give

Johnson & Hill Co. will give 10 per cent of their Cash Sales Friday to the Red Cross War Fund.

ALL COLORED HATS AT Half Price

Every Colored Hat—Trimmed and untrimmed shapes are offered in this sale at exactly half the original selling price. These hats are the most popular straws of the season and there are shapes for every type of face.

White Hats Reduced 25 Per Cent.



NEW HOUSE DRESSES 85c to \$1.50

We now have on display a special assortment of new style house dresses in light, medium and dark color ginghams and percales in a range of sizes to fit any figure—sizes 16 to 51. Prices range from 85c up to \$1.50.

Hosiery Special for Friday and Saturday

One lot of Women's Hem top cotton hose in black and tan that are really worth 15c under today's market prices. Sizes 9, 9½ and 10. Special for Friday and Saturday, per pair, 10c

Elegant Styles in Low Cut Summer Footwear

No doubt you are planning on a Summer vacation, or on "going somewhere" the "Fourth." No summer wardrobe is complete without at least two pairs of low shoes—black and white—besides other styles for special wear, such as dancing, hiking or general sport wear. Women's high grade sport patent or kid leather styles, strapped or plain in a variety of toes and heels. \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00

Women's white fabric pumps in a variety of weaves, styles and lasts \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00

One large lot of women's strap pumps with medium and low heels, patent and dull leathers; also a laced oxford with patent tip, all sizes, while they last \$1.89

Let Us Fit Your Feet

When You Can Buy High Grade Shirts Like These at \$1.00

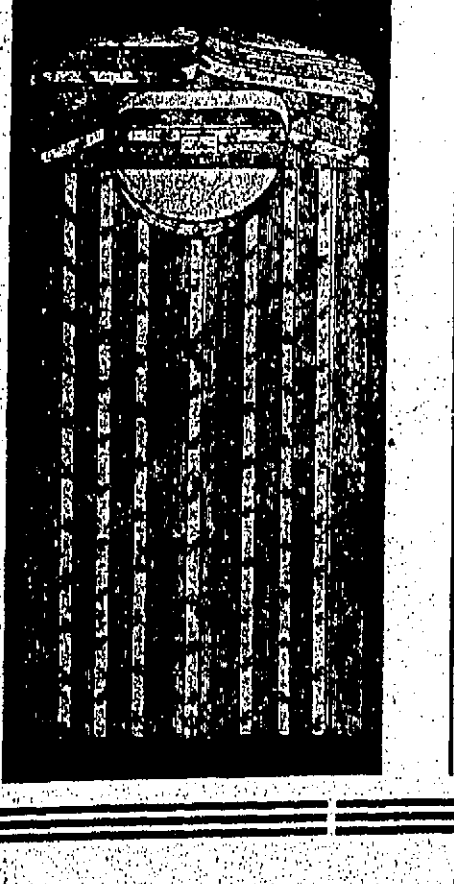
You will act wisely by stocking up for the future, as many are doing.

These same grade shirts are being sold in most stores at \$1.25 today.

This again demonstrates most forcefully that our facilities of buying in large quantities enables us to sell for less because we buy for less.

Made of fine quality percale, madras and soisette, in a large variety of neat stripes and color combinations, soft or starched cuffs as you like. Very special values at \$1.00

Other good values at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$3.75.



LADIES' WASH SKIRTS—WHITE AND COLORED \$1.75 to \$7.00

No wardrobe is quite complete without one or more wash skirts. It has the happy faculty of "fitting in" whether white or colored, it has its many uses and is indispensable. We are showing a splendid assortment of all kinds and in many new fabrics and designs. Some of these are pre-shrunk and cold pressed which assures permanent fit and shape.

SPECIAL SALE ON SUMMER BOAS

We have a few Marabou Boas left in Black and Brown that we are offering at just half the original selling price.

CHILDREN'S WHITE AND COLORED DRESSES—NEW STYLES, LOW PRICES

Our assortment of Children's white and colored dresses is large enough to fill the wants of everyone in this vicinity. All the new materials and styles in sizes 3 to 14 years ranging in prices from 65c to \$11.00.

Auto Tires and Accessories

Hardware Department—Bgsment

The Mansfield Cable Structure Tire is scientifically built, by hand. By the hand building process the tire is under a most rigid double inspection from start to finish.

We guarantee the Mansfield Cable Structure to run 4000 miles.

For quality, durability and service try the Mansfield. Thousands are now in use giving satisfaction.

REMEMBER—"The Hand Built Tire for Mileage"—MANSFIELD

MANSFIELD HAND BUILT TIRES LESSEN YOUR RUNNING COST. EACH TIRE SOLD UNDER 4,000 MILE GUARANTEE

Size	Smooth Tread	Non-Skid	Gray Tubes
30x3	\$9.95	\$10.60	\$2.45
30x3½	\$12.95	\$13.75	\$2.80
32x3½	\$15.85	\$16.65	\$3.25
32x4	\$20.45	\$21.65	\$3.85
34x4	\$21.15	\$22.35	\$3.95
34x4	\$21.95	\$23.25	\$4.15

Womens and Misses Coats and Suits

95c

We have on sale one lot of women's and Misses' coats and suits that could easily be made into good serviceable garments for children, that we are offering at each. 95c

One Lot of Coats and Suits

\$1.95

These garments are not this season's styles, but are good materials and would be very serviceable.

LOCAL ITEMS

—Pictures at Daly's 5c.

Mrs. H. Booth is visiting with her parents at Plainfield.

—Pictures every night at Daly's Theatre, all seats 5c.

James Jensen spent Sunday with friends at Neillville.

Miss Verna Baker has been seriously ill with liver trouble.

Mrs. Ray Johnson visited in Chicago several days this week.

Molt & Wood have purchased a new truck of the Ragan agency.

—Daly's Theatre pictures every night, 5c.

Mrs. A. D. Sutor visited with relatives in Marshfield the past week.

August Friday has purchased a Ford touring car of Jensen & Ebbco.

The Verling boys of the south side have purchased a Buick touring car.

—Visit Daly's Theatre for pictures. All seats 5c.

A. C. Otto left on Monday for the southern part of the state to be gone a few days.

The Dorcas society will meet Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Sandman.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Cahill of Port Edwards, Sunday, June 10, 1917.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fanderich on Thursday, June 14, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Runney spent last week at the Waupaca lakes with camping party.

Mrs. Susan Scribner and Mrs. Ed King of Merrill have been visiting relatives in the city.

James Clark of Nasonville was a guest at the home of his son Orrin Clark, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Rockwood were in Seneca on Monday to attend the funeral of Wm. Staven.

Mrs. N. G. Radele and baby of Rudolph spent Saturday afternoon at the home of her brother.

Chris Powderly one of the veterans of the Civil War and pioneer settlers of this city, is seriously ill.

Ayrton Hill and George Mullen were home from Fort Sheridan to spend Sunday with their parents.

Mrs. Hallie Brooks and children of Green Lake are visiting at the Mrs. Jennie Cliey home this week.

Charles Henko of the town of Grant was among the business callers at the Tribune office on Friday.

P. F. Marin, the mail carrier, is spending a week at Winneconne, visiting with relatives and fishing.

Mrs. O. N. Mortensen and son returned Saturday from a visit with relatives and friends in Chicago.

Norman Wachs returned on Saturday from Merrill where he had been visiting his daughter for several days.

Harry Little is taking a lay-off this week on account of a lame back which was brought about by over-lifting.

Mrs. C. T. Hewitt and daughter Bettie returned Saturday from a week spent at Berlin visiting with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Blodgett of Marshfield spent Friday in the city visiting with their daughter, Mrs. Walter Wood.

Mrs. H. M. Sanderson and children of Shawano have been visiting with friends and relatives in the city during the past week.

If You Want any Plumbing or Heating done go and see Mike Kubisiak

he will give you a good job and the price is right.

Back of Nash Grocery Store.
Shop Phone 750. Res. 1044.

Clean-Up-Sale

ON

Coats and Suits

The bulk of our stock of Coats and Suits are offered while they last at

ONE-HALF PRICE

A few staple, black and navy Coats and Suits Clean-Up Sale at

ONE-THIRD OFF

All Wool or Silk Dresses, Clean Up Sale

ONE-THIRD OFF

Rain Coats have been advanced, but notwithstanding the advance we offer a line of checks and plain, silk finished rain coats, values up to \$6.98 at \$1.98

Waist Specials at..... \$1.00, 75c and 49c

New wash skirts in complete range of sizes 24 to 36 waists

Wash Suits most complete range in either light or heavy, white or colored materials.

New assortment of Girdles and Tassels just received

W. C. Weisel

—Waist sale at the Ready to Wear Parlor, Friday, I. E. Wilcox.

C. G. Eklund spent several days in Duluth this week on business.

Frank Damon and Fred Duncan spent Sunday at Lake VanKuren fishing.

—Fresh new sample suits at one-half price Friday at Ready to Wear Parlor, I. E. Wilcox.

Theron Case is expected home tomorrow from Detroit where he has been on business for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Barry have gone to South Dakota, where they will visit with Mr. Barry's relatives for a time.

—Georgie crops and crops do chow wads at \$3.75 and \$5.00; worth \$7.50 to \$10, Friday, I. E. Wilcox.

Miss Marion Pentz, who has been attending the University of Wisconsin, is home to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Pentz.

Mr. and Mrs. James Case of Port Edwards and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shockey of Berlin visited with Rev. VanSover of Tudolph on Sunday. Rev. VanSover expects to leave Rudolph in the near future.

Miss Mary Jones returned home Friday night from Waupaca where she had spent the week with a camping party, and left Monday for Stevens Point where she will teach in the summer school at the Normal during the next few weeks.

Mrs. J. P. Young and son of Hyde, Oklahoma, arrived here Thursday for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Clinton in the town of Cranmoor. They expect to be here a month or more.

Mrs. W. H. Lake returned to her home in Keweenaw Monday after spending the week in the city visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ed Bodette, Jr., who has been on the sick list.

Geo. Kronmunkner, one of the solid farmers of the town of Rudolph was out earlier at this office on Thursday. Mr. Kronmunkner reports everything growing in nice shape out his way.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bunnelsler have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter Nellie to Mr. Frank Hickman, which occurs on Wednesday, June 27th at the east side Lutheran church.

Dr. Stephen Brazau of Spokane, —Red Cross day Friday at the Ready to Wear Parlor. Waist sale of button-down wads at one-half price, I. E. Wilcox.

Washington, arrived in the city on Friday to spend a week here visiting with relatives. Mr. Brazau had been to New York City on business and stopped here on his way home.

Louis Albert of the town of Rudolph was out earlier at this office at the Tribune office on Saturday. Mr. Albert reports everything looking pretty fair up his way, although backward for this time of the year.

Wm. Baldauf and Martin Jacobson have bought two lots on the corner of Fifth and Oak streets. It is the intention of Mr. Baldauf to erect a home there at once, and Mr. Jacobson will also build a house there later.

L. B. Squire, editor of the Teniah Journal, was in the city Saturday, and while here favored the Tribune with a pleasant call. Mr. Squire is planning to install a typewriter in his office, and was here looking over the machine in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Ranth and family drove up from Poynton Saturday to visit with Mr. Ranth's relatives in this city for a few days, having made the trip by auto. Mr. Ranth is operating a drug store in Poynton and is getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. James Corcoran drove down from Webster in their auto Friday and spent several days here and at Arpin. Mr. Corcoran encountered some pretty muddy roads on the way down which took considerable enjoyment out of the trip.

While attending the ball game at Stevens Point Sunday with her husband, a wild throw by one of the ball players caused the ball to strike the glass of the windshield on the Gouche car and Mrs. Gouche had her eye and face quite badly cut.

A number of the friends of Mrs. M. Kallher assembled at her home on Saturday evening, the event being a celebration of her birthday. The evening was spent in a social way, and refreshments were served and a very pleasant time was had.

C. E. Hewitt recently returned from Prairie du Chien where he had been taking treatment at the sanatorium at that place. Mr. Hewitt reports that he received fine treatment while in the sanatorium and that the baths did him a great deal of good.

M. C. O'Connor returned on Saturday from Oconto where he had been helping out at the Hotel Myers during the past month. Mr. O'Connor says that they treated him fine up there and he liked the place very much. Since his return he has resumed his place in the Mint.

A quiet wedding was held at the office of Judge Galkins on Friday morning when Miss Ida DeKans and Leland Touchant were united in marriage, the judge himself officiating. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Otto Fahl and will make their home in this city.

Paul Semrow returned last week from a two week visit in Washington, D. C. with his friend Hancov Close. Owing to high water they did not do much trout fishing. Paul says he saw many sights down there and had the pleasure of hearing the President talk twice.

It is said that some of the smaller engines in use on the Milwaukee road will probably be sent to the European war front before winter. Walter Alexander, master mechanic of the road, says that the road will be able to furnish engines for use in France and Belgium if required. The engines will be manned by men enlisted from the Milwaukee shops of the road.

J. R. Morrison was in the city on Monday while here called at the Tribune office. Mr. Morrison reports that he has rented his farm near the packing plant and was moving onto the Ellis farm west of the city. He is making the change because of the fact of having no help on the farm, which made it pretty hard for him to get along and attend to the work as it should be done.

Loafers who would rather lay around saloons and pool-rooms than work, will be compelled to till the farm, and thus help fund the nation called for war service by Uncle Sam, if a bill endorsed by fifty police chiefs of Wisconsin, the state board of defense, the state board of control, the attorney general and other high state officials, is acted on favorably by the legislature.

O. C. Malde of Cranmoor was in the city on business Wednesday. Mr. Malde has resigned his position at the experiment station and may go west within a short time and locate in the state of Oregon. He also has a proposition to go to Valley Junction and take charge of a company that is being formed there, but has not decided yet which he will do. He was not able to say whether the experiment station at Cranmoor would be discontinued or not, but as yet no new man has been appointed to take Mr. Malde's place.

FOR RENT.—House on 4th Avenue north. Mrs. Barrett.

FOUND.—A balliver, apply to the chief of police.

NOTICE

To Automobile Owners and Drivers:

—Owing to the many complaints received by the police department in regard to speeding, reckless driving and the use of the cut-out, all owners and drivers of automobiles are warned to observe the law within the corporate limits of the city of Grand Rapids.

(Signed) R. S. PAYNE, Chief of Police.

21

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS

—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Public Works of the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, will meet and be in session on the 22nd day of June, 1917, at 2 p. m. at the city clerk's office, to hear any and all objections to the laying and continuing of sewer and water in and along the following streets and avenues:

On First street a distance of approximately 1000 feet. Along a certain street a distance of approximately 1000 feet. Commencing at the northeast corner of northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, section 13, township 22, Range 5, on 17th Avenue, and run thence west along said north line of said forty a distance of thirty rods.

Upon 12th Avenue north about 775 feet running north from the intersection of said 12th Ave. north with High street in said city.

Along Plover street commencing at the corner of said Plover street and Third Avenue north, and run thence northeasterly in and along said Plover street a distance of one block.

And the assessment of the cost thereof to abutting property.

(Signed) BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

June 11, Notice of Final Account and to Determine Inheritance Value of Tax Commission

County Court, Wood County, Wisconsin—In the Matter of the Estate of Chas. Belere (Deceased)

Notice is hereby given, that at a special term of the county court to be held in and for said county, on the 15th day of July, 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day the following matter will be brought on for the consideration of the court, to-wit: The application of Louise Belere and Caroline L. Smith, executrixes of the will for said estate, deceased, late of Grand Rapids in said county, for the examination and allowance of the red-acted of the estate of said deceased to such persons as have claimed thereon, and for the determination and adjudication of the inheritance tax, if any, payable in said estate.

Dated June 12, A. D. 1917.

By the Court, W. J. CONWAY, County Judge.

Chas. E. Bierer, Attorney for Estate.

A Medical Book Free

By Dr. N. A. Goddard

Modern Methods of treating Chronic Diseases without Operation, has just come from the pen of Dr. Goddard the Milwaukee Specialist and is one of the most interesting as well as instructive little books the doctor has ever written.

If you are a sufferer from Appendicitis, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Colic, Gleet or Chronic diseases of a private nature, you should avail yourself of this offer to send you this valuable little book free simply for the asking. A postal will bring it to you in a plain wrapper. Many so-called surgical diseases have been proven to be curable by medical treatment, more safely, more easily and cheaply by modern medical means, than was believed possible a few years ago.

After you have read this little book you can consult Dr. Goddard, free of charge and have the satisfaction of knowing that you have secured the best in these matters. If you have been advised to submit to an operation, surely do not fail to consult him before undergoing such an operation. His advice may save you many weeks of suffering, loss of time and expense possibly your life. Dr. Goddard will be at the Witter Hotel all day Thursday, July 5th, and he makes no charges for a friendly visit. Hours 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

WAR or NO WAR People Must Eat!

LET US SHOW YOU HOW YOU CAN OWN A FARM HOME IN THE UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN

To the man who wants eighty or one hundred sixty acres of rich farm land and is willing to put in his time and energy we not only offer to sell him the land at a low price on easy terms but will help him improve it by building a house and barn and assist him in clearing up five acres to start with.

We not only say we will do these things but we are already doing them. The success of the farmer is our success. It will not cost you anything to investigate. Send for our literature. Write us today. The choosing of a farm home is important enough to claim your time and attention. It is our business to tell you the truth.

To use your circumstances and we will find a way to meet your needs. Remember you are dealing directly with the owners of the land and that we have plenty to choose from. Sure crops and good climate; soil the best and pure water.

WRITE US

COL. G. D. HAMIEL

Local Representative
Grand Rapids - Wisconsin

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To use your circumstances and we will find a way to meet your needs. Remember you are dealing directly with the owners of the land and that we have plenty to choose from. Sure crops and good climate; soil the best and pure water.

WRITE US

COL. G. D. HAMIEL

Local Representative
Grand Rapids - Wisconsin

Through Our Membership

In the Federal Reserve Banking System, we are placed in a stronger position than ever before to take care of the requirements of all our depositors, whether large or small, whether they keep checking or saving accounts; and at the same time to give them the most modern banking service.

Why not open an account with us and begin at once to participate in these benefits and the additional protection which this system gives to your money deposited with us. Send for booklet, "How Does It Benefit Me?"

First National Bank

GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN

"The Bank that does things for you"

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

DALY'S THEATRE, Thursday Night, June 28

The First Big Road Show of The Season



THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCING SHOW—from The LaSalle (Chicago)

"SEPTEMBER MORN"

A Singing, Dancing Musical Whirl
All Music, Comedy, Tangles and Joy 50 People
Smart, Swift and Sassy Cast with
RUTH WILKINS as ARGENTINA
The World's Greatest Fun-Show

22 Song Hits Special Orchestra 20 Stunning Girls all under 20
Hear The Great War Time Hit "Dixie Doodle" and the Rag-Time Riot "September Morn"
A Clean, Snappy Fun-Show 2 Special Cars of Scenery and Effects
Note—Special cars will run to Nekoma and Port Edwards after performance.
Prices—First 4 rows, \$1.00; next 6 rows, \$1.50; balcony, \$1.00; Balcony, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.
Seats Now Selling at Daly's Drug Store.

TRAVEL SHOP TIPS

CANADIAN ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESORTS INVITE YOU

LAKES and PEAKS and PINES

Make Your Reservations For

Lake Louise-Banff

Glacier-Field

And don't forget the hundreds of nearby summer resorts
Only a Few Hours Away

Ask the AGENT or write W. R. CALLAWAY, G. P. A., Soo Line Minneapolis, Minn.

Ask the AGENT or write W. R. CALLAWAY, G. P. A., Soo Line Minneapolis, Minn.

SEIZE DRAFT EVADERS

U. S. OFFICERS ARREST MANY SLACKERS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF COUNTRY.

FIRST DRAWING ON JULY 1

Two Men Convicted in Federal Court of Conspiracy Against Conscription Law.—St. Paul Editor Indicted.—Fleeing Slacker Shot.

Washington, June 14.—President Wilson, who now has under consideration the regulations for exemption from military service, expects to initiate the first drawing of names for the selective draft about July 1, according to information obtained at the White House.

New York, June 14.—Louis Kramer and Morris Becker, anti-conscriptionists, who proudly called themselves anarchists opposed to all governments, were found guilty of conspiracy in the federal district court. The specific charge was that the defendants conspired to persuade men of conscript age not to register under the selective draft law by distributing literature at a socialist meeting.

Three men who were arrested at a meeting of the No-Conscription league, who Emma Goldman and others denounced the war and the army, were held for the grand jury charged with refusing to register for the selective draft. They are Phillip Lavine, Herman Wasow and William Herguth.

Milwaukee, June 14.—Warrants were issued for six persons who failed to register under the selective draft act in Milwaukee.

Virginia, June 14.—Nick Looma, aged twenty-eight, and an I. W. W. was shot in the back here by Patrolman Eickel while running away from arrest on a charge of being a slacker. He is expected to recover.

Twenty-six arrests for failure to register have been made in and about Virginia and the list is expected to reach 50.

St. Paul, Minn., June 14.—Edward Boad, editor of the Referendum at Fairbault, Minn., was arrested here by a federal agent on a charge of printing articles discouraging enlistment. He was indicted by the federal grand jury recently.

U. S. LINER SINKS DIVER

Kronland Rame German Submarine While on Way Home from French Liner Sunk—100 Perish.

At an Atlantic Port, June 13.—Destruction of a German submarine by the American steamship Kronland upon her arrival in an American harbor. Her officers refused to discuss the encounter except to say that by agile maneuvering the Kronland managed to run and sink the U-boat shortly after two of the underwater boats had attacked the merchantman, one from either side. The Kronland lost a blade from her propeller.

Boston, June 13.—The Leyland Line steamer, which left Boston May 30 for Liverpool, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, according to cable messages received by agents here.

GERMAN PEACE IS SPURNED

Russians Denounce Foes' Attempt to Bait the Star Subsiders—Want Czar Punished.

Petrograd, June 12.—The council of soldiers and workmen has made public the fact that the German command in chief has sent a message inviting the Russian armies to a separate armistice and proposing that they enter into secret purpurs with the German leaders. The council denounces the proposals.

The demands of the revolutionaries for the trial and public punishment of Nicholas Romanoff, the former emperor, and in the meantime his submission to restraint in Kronstadt prison, which at first was made only by a handful of irresponsible extremists, is growing daily.

BRITISH NOTE BACKS WILSON

Reply to Russia in General Agreement With That of President, Says Dispatch.

London, June 13.—Great Britain has sent Russia a note in reply to the latter's request for a statement of British war aims. The note is in general agreement with President Wilson's note to Russia.

Seven Killed in Rail Wreck.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 15.—A south-bound Santa Fe passenger train and a freight train collided head-on five miles south of this city on Wednesday. Seven persons were killed and a score injured.

Roosevelt Asks for Guard.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 15.—Col. Roosevelt applied for protection from a curious patient. He asked that two constables be assigned to guard his estate from encroachments of motorists and others.

Plan Air Mail Route.

Paris, June 14.—It was announced here that an experimental hydro-aeroplane postal route connecting France and Corsica, with connections at Marseilles, Toulon and Ajaccio, is being considered by minister of commerce.

928 Passengers Arrived in U. S.

An Atlantic Port, June 14.—Many American citizens arrived in the United States from Europe on the Norwegian steamship Bergenfjord. The vessel brought 928 passengers. No submarine was sighted on the voyage.

Quake Empties Terni, Italy.

Rome, June 13.—Four violent earthquakes shook a small town at Terni, Italy, on the evening of June 13. The inhabitants of the town fled to the open fields.

\$37,277,500 Day for War.

London, June 14.—The British government is spending \$37,277,500 a day in the war, says the House of Commons. Since the beginning of the war Britain has borrowed from the United States \$2,000,000,000.

LIBERTY LOAN IS

REPORTED TO BE OVERSUBSCRIBED

Half Billion Over Mark, Says Washington Dispatch.

LOAN IS SUCCESS—M'ADOO

Large Number of Small Sales of War Bonds Insures Issue as "Popular Loan"—Secretary's Hopes Surpassed.

FINANCIAL MOBILIZATION

THE NATION.

Allotment \$2,000,000,000
Pledged (estimated) \$2,500,000,000

Washington, June 15.—The two billion Liberty loan has been placed successfully.

The positive statement was made on the authority of Secretary McAdoo.

Unofficial figures released at the department up to five o'clock last evening showed that the loan had gone over the \$2,000,000,000 mark and might reach \$2,500,000,000. Treasury officials said it probably will be nine o'clock tonight before the final returns are received.

Secretary McAdoo made no formal announcement of the result of the 30-day campaign for war funds, but expressed his satisfaction with the figures he expects to have tonight.

However, in a brief statement, Mr. McAdoo announced that up to one o'clock yesterday the subscriptions officially reported to his office totaled \$1,843,000,000, which left only \$157,000,000 to be made up from the vast sums which it is certain will be reported today.

More than gratifying in the secretary's mind is the number of subscribers to the loan. It has proved a "popular loan" in every sense of the term.

The number of buttons asked for by the various federal reserve districts shows that the previous estimate of 2,000,000 individual subscribers falls far short of the actual number of men, women and children who put their faith in the American eagle and the national savings at the disposal of the nation.

McAdoo's Hopes Surpassed.

All along it has been Mr. McAdoo's aim to have the loan oversubscribed; but even the results of the last few days' feverish campaign surpassed his hopes.

Treasury officials say there is no way of approximating how much the total will reach, although the department has tried all week to gain some idea of the figures from the outlying banks.

Assistant Secretary Crosby said such conditions were not to be wondered at. The banks, he said, were doing their part of the work purely through a patriotic feeling and possibly it was too much to expect them to neglect routine business of private importance to tabulate figures in advance, when a final tabulation would be sufficient.

In face of all these encouraging reports, no letup was allowed in the last great drive for the loan. In many cities and towns some of the banks were keeping open until midnight as late as five o'clock yesterday from a number of cities received at the department said long lines of men and women were waiting at the bank doors with cash in hand to buy bonds.

Just how deep "the little fellows," the men with only a few hundred dollars to spare, went into the investment is shown in the fact that every large manufacturer of button emblems in the country has been working night and day for the last two weeks to turn out the thousands of lapel badges showing the winner had bought a bond.

Chicago Took 300,000 Buttons.

Chicago asked for 300,000 buttons; Cleveland and St. Louis wanted 200,000; Boston and Philadelphia needed 100,000 each; Dallas asked for 135,000 and San Francisco 205,000.

Just why Philadelphia and Boston, both smaller cities than Chicago, should have had more subscribers, was explained at the department by pointing out that eastern cities represent a greater number of workers than the agricultural and live stock regions of the West and South.

Attention was directed to the great number of subscribers compared with the number which raised the first Liberty loan. England in her first loan had \$50 million in bonds, and as a result there were but 100,000 subscribers. Later when another issue was floated 27,000 "war savings associations" were formed, which offered certificates of about \$3.00 value and 500,000 Britons came forward as bond buyers.

MORE MONEY FOR BRITAIN

Additional \$25,000,000 Lended to Government—Bringing Total Amount Up to \$500,000,000.

Washington, June 15.—An additional \$25,000,000 was loaned by the government to Great Britain, bringing the total British loan up to \$500,000,000 and the total for all the allies up to \$434,000,000.

Makes Hole in Stroke.

Golf has its luck as much as any other athletic game, but it isn't often that a player has the fortune to make a hole in one. But Charles M. Sawyer, chairman of the board of the Kansas City federal reserve board, has hung up a new record for the Blue Hills course at Kansas City, Mo., by netting the 250-yard blind hole, No. 11, in a single stroke. His luck came in a practice game with several other bankers.

Change of Plan.

"Have you given up your idea of buying a little farm?"

"You ought not to be discouraged."

"It isn't that I gave up the idea about the time my wife induced me to give up the money I had saved for the farm and buy an automobile."

Quick Action.

"Don't you find that rising in the army is rather slow?"

"Not in my case. I belong to the aviation corps."

Three Americans Saved.

London, June 12.—Three American survivors from the British steamer Manchester, torpedoed on June 11, have been landed. They are John Hayes, Boston; John Morris, Brooklyn; and Farrell of Philadelphia.

DEFENSE COST

Principal Items in \$3,500,000,000 Army and Navy Deficiency Appropriation Approved by Congress.

Washington, June 15.—Here are the items exceeding \$10,000,000 in the \$3,500,000,000 army and navy deficiency appropriation approved by congress:

Construction of the merchantmen (\$750,000,000 authorized) \$405,000,000

Field and siege guns, ammunition 307,000,000

Army clothing, equipment 231,338,748

Army pay, enlisted men 221,003,745

Army transportation 188,028,048

Field and siege artillery 155,000,000

Army ammunition (small arms) 131,048,000

Army ordnance supplies 102,550,000

Army quartermasters' supplies 101,800,114

Army engineer operations 94,500,000

Pay of the navy 75,055,672

Army horses 25,000,000

For procuring, producing, reserving and handling ammunition for vessels 68,004,858

Machine guns 66,000,000

Army arms manufacturing 55,340,000

Army barracks 47,003,514

Airplanes and aviation 43,450,000

Bureau of construction and repair of naval vessels 47,827,840

Army pay, officers of line 42,000,000

Army engineer equipment 35,875,000

Bureau of steam engineering 34,000,500

Pay of navy, coast guard and lighthouse service, naval reserve force, etc. 31,740,392

Army gun masks and medical supplies 29,780,000

For batteries, merchant ships and auxiliaries 29,672,000

For reserve and miscellaneous ordnance supplies 29,200,000

Attention and maintenance of mobile artillery, including purchase and manufacturing of machinery therefor 25,000,000

Army pay, quartermasters' enlisted men 24,800,128

For new batteries for ships 22,338,000

For ammunition, merchant ships, and auxiliaries 20,088,800

Coal and other fuel for ships, including transportation 19,962,420

Army pay, medical corps enlisted men 18,745,000

For ordnance and munitions stores, armament of ships, etc. 16,005,303

Army pay, medical corps of fleet 15,334,702

Seacoast cannon ammunition 12,255,000

Army quartermasters' incidental expense 9,030,000

For purchase of machinery, including torpedoes and appliances 11,242,000

For navy aviation equipment 11,000,000

Army post sanitation 10,546,100

Small arms, target practice 17,000,000

War aims of U. S.

Germany must undo wrongs it inflicted, says Wilson.

Demands Change in Pre-War Status Quo to Conform to Human Rights.

Washington, June 12.—President Wilson in a communication to the new government of Russia has made public his position on "the annexations, no indemnities." The principal terms on which the United States insist are:

"No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing the world which is a fair chance of life and liberty."

KING CONSTANTINE

ABDICATES THRONE, SECOND SON RULES

French Troops Land at Athens After Monarch Resigns.

WILL GO TO SWITZERLAND

Brother-in-Law of Kaiser Surrenders Throne as Allies Envoys Arrive to Demand Concession and Soldiers March into Capital.

Athens, June 13.—King Constantine has abdicated in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander. His abdication was the result of a demand made by the entente allies.

Premier Zaimis made the announcement of the resignation and designation of his successor. He said also that Constantine and Crown Prince George would leave the country.

May Go to Switzerland.

Constantine has expressed the intention of embarking on a British warship and proceeding to Switzerland by way of Italy. Allied troops have occupied Athens without resistance. There has been no disorders in Athens up to the present.

Alexander, the new king, was born August 1, 1893. He is a captain in the first regiment of artillery in the Greek army.

Career of Constantine.

King Constantine's abdication is the culmination of his quarrel with the entente allies, which stretches back to Turkey's entrance into the great war, and is perhaps the last political act of a royal career marked by a series of ups and downs.

Constantine is believed to be strongly pro-German. He was educated by German tutors at Leliste and married a Prussian princess, a sister of Kaiser Wilhelm. His entourage is largely pro-German, many of the army officers having been trained in the Teutonic empire.

Constantine's people are, however, divided. A portion, organized by loyalists to the crown, have supported the king in his efforts to keep the nation out of the war, or at least not to participate in the conflict on the side of the entente.

Venezio's Following.

A strong party, however, led by the statesman Venezio, is not only pro-war but pro-ally.

Effort after effort was made by the entente and the Venizelists to force Constantine to draw his sword against the central powers, especially since the entente troops landed at Saloniki, tardily taking up operations in the Balkans following the collapse of the Gallipoli campaign. But encouraged by his queen and the Teutonic league, he resisted only to see his power wane, his subjects break into revolt and his army locked up in the Peloponnese, where it could not attack the entente forces from the rear, as he had planned to do, particularly after the outbreak last year of the military against the entente expedition occupying Athens.

Name Significant.

Constantine was born in Athens on August 3, 1863, the name Constantine being given him as an indication of the ambitions of his mother, the empress, to extend his sway to include the capital of the Turkish empire, and succeeded his father, George I, on the throne after his parent's assassination at Saloniki in 1913.

The new crown prince first came into prominence at the time of the Greek war with Turkey in the late nineties.

Greece Unprepared.

Constantine had tried to prevent the conflict, knowing the Hellenic army to be ill-prepared, but popular clamor brought about the clash.

Greece was disastrously defeated. However, he regained the national favor in the Balkan troubles of 1913, when he headed 10,000 Greeks, he captured Saloniki, which was defended by 32,000 Turks.

French Occupy Athens.

Paris, June 13.—French reinforcements have been landed to Greece, it was officially announced. French military authorities have taken over control of the food and supply lines in the rear of French troops have been moved into Athens.

A dispatch to the Hovas agency from Athens says:

"Mr. Jonnart has had a long conference with Premier Zaimis. He intimated that the entente desired court support for the re-establishment of unity in the Greek kingdom. He appealed to the patriotism of M. Zaimis to see that these objects were obtained peacefully."

"Mr. Jonnart announced that military forces had been placed at his disposal to establish order and maintain order in Athens. These forces were landed Monday without incident."

Italians Push Drive on Teutons.

Rome, June 12.—The Italians have resumed the offensive. Today's official statement says they have captured Monte Ortigara, east of Cima Unice and have carried Angelo pass. Capture of 512 Austrian prisoners also was reported by the war office. The Italians advanced during a heavy storm.

Benjamin West Skated to Fame.

It was on the Serpentine in Kensington gardens that Benjamin West, the artist, skated his way to fortune. The young American was recognized by General Howe, who had known him at Philadelphia, and who requested him to show the spectators a difficult piece of figure skating called "The Salute." Out of this trivial incident he became acquainted with several young noblemen present, who encouraged him and recommended him so that he became a fashionable portrait painter.—London Chronicle.

Notable Gifts to a Library.

The children's department of the Boston Public Library is to benefit by the will of the late J. H. Benton, long a member of the library board of trustees. The amount of the gift left to this department was \$100,000. Other gifts to the library by the same will were \$500,000, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books to promote scholarly research; and \$500,000, the income of which is to be used in the erection of a new library building.

St. Louis Educator Shot by Thug.

St. Louis, June 12.—Prof. Arthur W. Schmidt of the faculty of St. Louis university was shot three times in the hand by a highwayman. His condition is critical. The professor's assailant escaped.

AIR RAID ON LONDON

NINETY-SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND 487 WOUNDED BY BOMBS DROPPED BY GERMANS.

SCHOOLCHILDREN ARE SLAIN

Ten Killed and Fifty Injured When Misses Hit Schoolhouse—Great Battle in Air When British Engage Foes.

London, June 15.—The death of 97 persons and the injury of 487 in yesterday's air raid was announced in the house of lords by the earl of Derby, secretary of state for war. The secretary said he feared these figures would be exceeded when fuller reports had been received.

The motorcar used by Vice Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval forces in European waters, was in the vicinity of one of the areas which was bombarded most heavily. This gave rise to a report that the admiral had had a narrow escape from a bomb, but later it was learned that he was not in the car at the time. It only occupied a very short time.

The East end of the city was bombarded by 15 airplanes. A large number of British airplanes pursued the Germans, who flew over Essex to London.

The German airplanes appeared over London shortly before noon. A great battle occurred in the air. The invaders were attacked by anti-aircraft guns as well as by British aviators.

A bomb struck a schoolhouse, killing ten children and injuring fifty. One German airplane is reported to have been brought down.

The East end of London, in which live the city's poor, suffered heavily from the raid. Bombs fell in many congested districts, and while the number of casualties has not been ascertained, two hospitals report handling more than fifty cases, four of whom died and many of whom were injured seriously.

Pershing Now in France

Big Crowds Greet American General—Met by General Joffre and Other Notables.

Paris, June 15.—Major General Pershing and staff have arrived in Paris. The general received a tumultuous welcome as he proceeded through the city. He was welcomed by Marshal Joffre, ambassador Sharp and Paul Painlevé, minister of war.

After the greetings had taken place, the party drove in open carriages through the Grand boulevard, General Pershing riding with Marshal Joffre, and Marshal Joffre with General Pershing.

General Pershing is the headquarters of the American officers during their stay in the French capital.

BRITISH TAKE MORE POSTS

London Reports Another Victory Over the Germans on Mille Front Near Messines.

London, June 15.—British troops have captured another mile of German trenches southeast of Messines, together with seven field guns and prisoners, according to the official report from British headquarters.

The scene of this new success was in the neighborhood of La Porterie farm, the approach to the German line, the allied advance positions were pushed farther forward during the day.

REGISTRATION NOT A BAR TO ENLISTMENT

Chicago.—The United States army is in urgent need of men. The formation of 51 new regiments offers a rare opportunity for training in the finest practical military school of the nation.

Our army, which is at the backbone of our land defense, is in need of men for the American field of advancement through achievement which has heretofore been unequalled.

Unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and forty can volunteer for the period of the regular army for the period of the regular army.

Men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one who have registered can also enlist, and, in my opinion, should do so in preference to awaiting the selection by universal service, because they will receive a military foundation that will place them in an excellent position for future advancement in the great armies that will be called into being.

F. R. KENNEDY, Captain Commanding District.

Conspiracy Charges Made.

Washington, June 15.—Federal complaint against 100 lumber dealers operating in the Mississippi, charging them with conspiracy to defraud, in an attempt to wreck the business of mail-order houses dealing in lumber, was made by the federal trade board.

Russ Socialists Win Role.

London, June 15.—A dispatch to Reuters states that preliminary returns indicate that the socialist bloc, comprising revolutionary socialists, Democrats and laborers, carried the elections in the Petrograd council.

School Bars German Language.

Cleveland, June 14.—German language instruction, except to students in chemistry, has been abandoned for the period of the war by the faculty of Case School of Applied Science. French will be substituted.

High Commissioner to U. S.

Rome, June 15.—It was announced here that a high commissioner to the United States will be appointed by the Italian government. His task will be similar to that of the French high commissioner, Andre Tardieu.

Fighter Jack Dillon Enlists.

Indianapolis, June 13.—Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis boxer, has enlisted in the navy. He submitted to the final examination here and will remain here awaiting orders to report at the naval training station.

Indians Decide to Register.



BECAUSE HER HUSBAND WILL NOT LET HER HELP TAKE CARE OF THE TWINS, AND BECAUSE SHE HATES IDLENESS, ROSE HAS A VERY SERIOUS DISAGREEMENT WITH RODNEY

SYNOPSIS.—Rose Stanton married Rodney Aldrich, a wealthy young lawyer, after a brief courtship, and instantly is taken up by Chicago's exclusive social set and made a part of the gay whirl of the rich. It is all new to the girl, and for the first few months she is charmed with the life. And then she comes to feel that she is living a useless existence, that she is a social butterfly, a mere ornament in her husband's home. Rose longs to do something useful and to have the opportunity to employ her mind and utilize her talent and education. Rodney feels much the same way himself. He thinks it ought to be rather than giving his nights to study or social service of some sort. They try to reach an understanding following the visit of two New York friends, who have worked out satisfactorily this same problem. Then Rose decides that her job as mother is a big one, and she looks eagerly forward to the great event, but she has twins and is unable to care for both the babies at once.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Dam Given Way.
She began getting her strength back very fast in the next two or three days, but this queer kink in her emotions didn't straighten out. She couldn't see that it was absurd—monstrous almost, but that didn't help. Instead of a baby, she had given birth to two. They were fine, of course, as much as one would have been. Only her soul, which had been waiting so ecstatically for its miracle—for the child which, by making her a mother, should supply what her life needed—her soul wouldn't—couldn't accept the substitution. Those two dear, thin-voiced, squirming little mites that were exhibited to her every morning, were as foreign to her, as if they had been brought into the house in a basket.

When Harriet came in for the first time to see her, Rose knew. Harriet was living here now, running the house for Rodney, while Rose was laid up. Doing it beautifully well, too, through all the confusion of nurses and all. Harriet said:
"I think you're in great luck to have had two at once; get your duty to posterity done that much sooner. And, of course, you couldn't possibly be expected to nurse two great creatures like that."

Rose acquiesced. She would have struggled, though, she knew, but for that queer trick fate had played her. Her heart ached.
When she found that struggling with herself, denouncing herself for a brute, didn't serve to bring up the feelings toward the twins that she knew any proper mother ought to have, she buried the dark fact as deep as she could, and pretended. It was only before Rodney that she was really necessary. And with him, really, it was hardly a pretense at all. It was such a child himself, in his gleeful delight over the possession of a son and a daughter, that she felt for him, tenderly, mistily, luminously, the very emotion she was trying to capture for them—felt like cradling his head in her weak arms, kissing him, crying over him.

She wouldn't have been allowed to do that to the babies, anyway. They were going to be terribly well brought up, those twins; that was apparent from the beginning. They had nurses all to themselves, quite apart from Mrs. Harriet, who looked after Rose—Mrs. Ruston and Doris, the maid, who were destined, it appeared, to be as permanent as the babies. But Rose had the germ of an idea of her own about that.

They got them named with very little difficulty. The boy was Rodney, of course, after his father and grandfather before him. Rose was a little afraid Rodney would want the girl named after her, and was relieved to find he didn't. Didn't never in the world be but one Rose for him, he said. So Rose named the girl Portia. They kept Rose in bed for three weeks; flat on her back as much as possible, of course, and with her feet being coming back so fast. She might have rebelled, had it not been for that germinal idea of hers. It wouldn't do, she saw, in the light of that, to give them any excuse for calling her unreasonable.

One Sunday morning, Rodney carried her upstairs to the nursery to see her babies bathed. This was a big room at the top of the house which Florence McGraw had always vaguely intended to make into a studio. But, in the paralysis of indecision as to what sort of studio to make it, she had left the thing bare.

Rodney had given Harriet carte blanche to go ahead and fit it up before he and Rose came back from the seashore, and the layette was a monument to Harriet's practicality. There had been a wild day of supplementing, of course, when it was discovered that there were two babies instead of one.

The room, when they escorted Rose into it, was a terribly impressive place. The spirit of a barren, sterile efficiency brooded everywhere. And this appearance of bareness obtained despite the presence of an enormous number of articles—a pair of scales, a perfect battery of electric heaters of various sorts; rows of vacuum jars for keeping things cold or hot; a small steaming oven; Instruments and appliances that Rose couldn't guess the uses or the names of. Mrs. Ruston, of course, was master of them all, and Doris flew about to do her bidding, under a watchful eye.

Rose surveyed this scene, just as she would have surveyed a laboratory, or a factory where they make something complicated, like watches. That's what it was, really. Those two pink little objects, in their two severely sanitary baskets, were factory products. At precise and unalterable intervals, a highly scientific compound of fats and proteins was put into them. They were inspected, weighed,

It was some sort of absurd misunderstanding, of course, Rodney concluded, and wanted to know what it was all about.
"I did say I meant to let Doris go," Rose explained, "but I told her I meant to take Doris' job myself. I said I thought I could be just as good a nursemaid as she was. And I meant it."

He was prowling about the room in a worried sort of way, before she got as far as that. "I don't see, child," he exclaimed, "why you couldn't leave well enough alone! If it's that old economy bug of yours again, it's nonsense. You, to spend all your time doing menial work to save me ten dollars a week!"

"It isn't menial work," Rose insisted. "It's apprentice work. After I've been at it six months, learning as fast as I can, I'll be able to let Mrs. Ruston go and take her job. I'll be really competent to take care of my own children. I don't pretend I am now."

He stared at her in perfectly honest bewilderment. "You're talking rather wild I think, Rose," he said very quietly.
"I'm talking what I've learned from you," she said. "Rodney, please try to forget that I'm your wife and that you're in love with me. Can't you just say: 'Here's a woman, B, or X, a perfectly healthy woman, twenty-two years old, and a little real work would be good for her?'"

She won, with much pleading, a sort of crumbly half-assent from him. The matter could be taken up again with Mrs. Ruston.
Given a fair trial, Rose might have won a victory here. But, as Portia had said once, the pattern was cut differently. There was a sudden alarm one night, when her little namesake was found strangling with the croup. There were seven terrifying hours—no unendurable hours, while the young life swung and balanced over the ultimate abyss. The heroine of those hours was Mrs. Ruston. That the child lived was clearly creditable to her.

Rose made another effort even after that, though she knew she was beaten in advance. She waited until the old calm routine was re-established. Then, once more, she asked for her chance.
But Rodney exploded before she got the words fairly out of her mouth. "No," he shouted, "I won't consider it! She's saved that baby's life. You'll have to find some way of satisfying your whims that won't jeopardize those babies' lives. After that night—good heavens, Rose, have you forgotten that night?—I'm going to play it safe."

Rose paled a little and sat ivory still in her chair. There were no miracles any more. The great dam was swept away.
CHAPTER XIV.
The Only Remedy.
She was in the grip of an appalling realization. This moment—this actually present moment—was going to last only until she should speak for the next time—was the critical moment of her life.

"Rodney," she said.
"He was slumped down in a big easy chair at the other side of the table, swinging a restless foot; drumming now and then with his fingers. Some sort of scene was inevitable, he knew. And he sat there waiting for it."

He thought he was ready for anything. But just the way she spoke his name startled—almost frightened him, she said it so quietly, so—tenderly.
"Rodney," she said, "I want you to come over and kiss me, and then go back and sit down in that chair again."

He went a little pale at that. The swing of his foot was arrested suddenly. But, for a moment, he made no move—just looked wonderingly into her great, grave eyes.
"Something's going to happen," she went on, "and before it's over, I'm afraid it's going to hurt you terribly—and me. And I want the kiss for us to remember. So I'll wait always, whatever happens afterward, that we loved each other." She held out her arms to him. "Won't you come?"

He came—a man bewildered, bent down over her, and found her lips; but almost absently, out of a daze.
"No, not like that," she murmured. "In the old way."

It was about it. And then I saw it wasn't your fault. That's how I discovered friendship had to be earned."
But her power to maintain that attitude of grave detachment was about spent. The passion mounted in her voice and in her eyes as she went on. "You thought my mind had got full of wild ideas—the wild idea I was pulling you down from something free and fine that you had been, to something that you despised yourself for being and had to try to deny you were. You were wrong about that, Rodney."

"I did have an obsession, but it wasn't the thing you thought. It was an obsession that kept me quiet, and contented and happy, and willing to wait in spite of everything. The obsession was that none of those things mattered because a big miracle was coming. What was going to change it all, was going to have a job at last—a job that was just as real as yours—the job of being a mother."

Her voice broke in a fierce, sharp little laugh over the word, but she got it back in control again.
"I was going to have a baby to keep alive with my own care. There was going to be responsibility and hard work, things that demanded courage."

"I'm talking what I've learned from you," she said. "Rodney, please try to forget that I'm your wife and that you're in love with me. Can't you just say: 'Here's a woman, B, or X, a perfectly healthy woman, twenty-two years old, and a little real work would be good for her?'"

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who, doesn't cook, nor sew, nor spin, nor even take care of her own children; the woman who uses her charm to seduce her husband from his duty, and her things, and leaves her in lurch. Do you remember what you've called her, Rodney?"

"I didn't understand any of that when you married me, Rodney; it was just like a dream to me—like a fairy story come true. But I understand now. How can you be sure, knowing that my position in the world, my friends, oh, the very clothes on my back, and the roof over my head, are dependent on your love—how are you going to be sure that my love for you is honest and disinterested? What's to keep you from wondering—asking questions? Love's got to be free, Rodney. The only way to make it free is to have friendship growing alongside it. So when I can be your partner and your friend, I'll be your wife too. But not—Rodney, till I can find a way. I'll have to find it for myself. I'll have to go off."

She broke down over a word she couldn't at first say, buried her face in her arms, and let a deep, reckless sob or two have their way with her. But presently she sat up again, her face lit with a supreme effort of will, forced her voice to utter the word: "I've got to go off alone—away from you, and stay until I find it. If I ever do, and you want me, I'll come back."

"The struggle between them lasted a week—a ghastly week, during which, so far as the surface of things showed, their life flowed along in its accustomed channels. But at all sorts of times, and in all sorts of places, where they were alone together, the great battle was raging. It was all for Rose—the thing that came nearest to breaking down her courage—was to see how slowly Rodney came to realize it at all. He was like a trapped animal pacing the four sides of his cage, confident that in a moment or two he would find the way out, and then, incredulously, dazedly, coming to the surprise that there was no way out. She really meant to go away and leave him alone with the babies; go somewhere where his care and protection could not reach her. She was actually planning the details of doing it! By the end of one of her long talks, it would seem to her that he had grasped this monstrous intention and accepted it. But before the beginning of the next one, he seemed to manage, somehow, to dismiss the thing as a nightmare.

Somewhat or other, during the calmer moments toward the end, practical details managed to get talked about—settled after a fashion, without the admission really being made on his part that the thing was going to happen at all.

"I'd do anything I could, of course, to make it easier," she said. "We could have a story for people that I'd gone to California to make mother a long visit. We could bring Harriet home from Washington to keep house while I was gone. I'd take my trunks, you see, and really go. People would suspect, of course, after a while, but they'd always pretend to believe anything that was comfortable."

"Where would you go, really?" he demanded. "Have you any plan at all?"
"I have a sort of plan," she said. "I think I know of a way of earning a living. But she didn't offer to go on and tell him what it was, after a little silence, he commented bitterly upon this omission.

Rose's point of view may seem foolish to old-fashioned women. How do you feel about it? Important developments come in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

When we see in the street an orangutan or a little red-capped monkey, we seldom stop to think of the animal's native home or how it was trapped. As a matter of fact, the monkey came from Asia, Africa or South America. The last-mentioned have nostrils widely separated whereas the old world monkeys have them close with a narrow nasal septum.

FOR NEW REGIMENT FORESTERS ARE TO BE RECRUITED AND SENT ACROSS TO HELP FRANCE. THEIR WORK IS IMPORTANT

Will Give Vital Aid to the Engineers in Rebuilding and Maintaining the Lines of Communication—Part of Regular Army.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
Washington.—Uncle Sam will send a regiment of foresters to France, men hardened to the service of field and forest, and representing the best of Mother Nature's breed.
It is wholly within the range of possibilities that these trained woodsmen of the United States may turn the scale in some of the important operations of the war. It will be the duty of these experts of the forest service of the United States to "get out" material necessary for trenches, bridges, railroads and other construction work of vital importance not only to the fighting line, but to the means of keeping it supplied. The foresters will be as much a part of the military force of the United States as any other unit that we send save only that the men will be armed with the implements of their calling. They will not fight, but they must at times run the dangers of those who do fight.

Some of the foresters who will go are engineers, but the actual work of rebuilding the railroads which feed the fighting lines and the bridges which make the advances over rapid running streams possible will be the duty of the engineering detachments of the United States army. The foresters, however, will get out and supply the tested material for the use of their engineer brethren. The foresters who go into a wood like that of Bois le Pretre on the west front, which daily is shell-pounded, will know what it is to risk their lives for the cause of democracy.

French Railroads Have Suffered.
Concerning the condition of the means of rail communication in France at the present time this was written today:
"The French railroads, like those of Germany, have suffered terribly from the neglect imposed by the use of men on the firing lines. The German railroads have suffered most, perhaps, because of the lack of lubricating oils, a want of which has played havoc with their rolling stock."

"However this may be, the French cannot properly care for their railways without taking men who are vitally necessary for the work. The railroads which provide important avenues of communication between the base and the front for the movement of troops and supplies cannot be neglected without seriously endangering operations against the enemy. The engineers, the railway men and the foresters who will be sent to France by Uncle Sam will solve the gravest problem which has confronted the battling republic."

The new forestry regiment will be commanded probably by a colonel of the regular army, or by a junior of the service promoted temporarily to the rank of colonel who will have with him a few other officers of the regular establishment to keep the organization in military trim and charged with the military aspect. The men of the regiment will not in co-operation with the French foresters and all the timber that is to be cut will be taken in such a manner as to guarantee the perpetuation of the forests which furnish it.

"Cold Steel" in Warfare.
A day or two ago an order was issued, or an intimation was given that it was to be issued, that the recruits of the new American army would be taught the British bayonet drill instead of that which has been in use in the American armies for a good many years. The reason is quite plain.

Lessons of the present war, in which there has been an immense amount of hand-to-hand fighting, have taught the British that new felfs and cuts and thrusts with the bayonet—upped rifle are an essential to success. The war has brought a good many changes in fighting methods, and the change in the use of the bayonet has not been the least of them.

Field guns and the bayonet will win the war for America and for its allies.
This is the word frequently spoken by army men in Washington. Of course, it takes no thought of the possibility of success of the German submarine campaign, nor of the possibility of a great German naval victory, for these two results, vital from the German point of view, are considered so remote of accomplishment that they do not enter into the military man's calculations.

Bayonet by No Means Obsolete.
It was only a few years ago that the military mind was so wedded to the old-fashioned bayonet as a weapon of offense was becoming obsolete. There has been a complete reversal of opinion. The British and the French have won many a trench and many a hand-to-hand conflict in the open by the use of the bayonet. Bayonets are gruesome weapons, but they quickly put an end to an opponent's ambition to fight if he finds that he is outpointed by his adversary in the use of this particular implement of warfare.

When the present war began, the American who had seen service in the regular army, and who during the time had been instructor of recruits, said:

Beware of Boredom!
Don't let yourself get into the habit of being bored. It is not worth while. When you feel that you are getting bored, take a task that will take up your time and energy. It is better to run away from certain things than to let them irritate you.

Retarded Bites.
Said the near-cyclo, "By the time a man is in position to live on Easy Street, he has just about lost all interest in living anywhere."

To Utilize Sugar.
Is the sugar running on plants? The Indians are wise they will pay more attention to fruit as a concomitant product with cane, and devote some of their idle acres to its cultivation, and also to the establishing of fruit canning factories, the results of which have proved so profitable in the northern islands.—Exchange.

that soon reports would begin to come in that the German troops did not "like the bayonet." The German army drove its way into France and there was comparatively little opportunity for a few weeks to judge of the comparative merits of the men of the opposing armies as bayonet fighters. After the battle of the Marne hand-to-hand fighting became more common, and as the British and the French advanced the bayonet came more and more into use. The prediction of the American soldier was borne out. Frequentable messages said: "The Germans do not like the bayonet." It is only due to an enemy to say that the German is as brave as any other fighting man. The reason for his dislike of the bayonet is that he has been trained to fight, not as an individual, but as part of a machine. He is taught the bayonet exercise, but the machine-like movement is evident in his use of parry, thrust, lunge and butt to the front.

Why Germans Dislike It.
The man who in the American army had instructed recruits in the bayonet exercise, so that the reason for his dislike of the bayonet would be found to be "silly" when bayonet met bayonet. He said that in the day that he taught recruits in the American army there were no restrictions on enlistments except physical restrictions, and that among men entering the service were many recently landed Germans who had served their time in the army of the empire.

It was found that it was difficult to teach the German recruits the use of the bayonet so that the reason for his dislike of the bayonet would be found to be "silly" when bayonet met bayonet. He said that in the day that he taught recruits in the American army there were no restrictions on enlistments except physical restrictions, and that among men entering the service were many recently landed Germans who had served their time in the army of the empire.

From the instant that war was declared between the United States and Germany, American officers of the younger and more active ranks have urged the necessity of sending troops quickly to France. It is believed that if the original plan of high army officers had been adhered to, American troops except for some few engineer detachments would not have been sent to Europe for many months.

The view of the younger officers of the American service, endorsed as it was by General Joffre and unquestionably also by the president, brought a change in plan, although of course it is not known definitely, nor will it be published when it is known, just how quickly large forces of American soldiers will be sent to the fighting line.

Here is a copyrighted and authorized cable in the New York Times from Wm. W. Williams:
"France always has kept the number of her losses to herself. She now says quite openly that she needs men. The Germans are still terribly strong, and it is therefore to America that she is looking to help her strike harder than ever at the Teuton's battle line and smash it."

Relies on America.
This indirect appeal for men which has just come from France seemingly is endorsed by General Potain. The disclosure of the French army's need for men to drive home victory probably would not be made unless it was thought that the appeal would be answered by the American army authorities. France never has allowed it to be known prior to this time that her armies stand in need of re-enforcements to enable the republic to carry home the blows which it has been delivering for months.

The situation in France, it is held in Washington, makes it imperative that there be speeding up in the training of our overseas forces. It seems certain that the early predictions made that regulars and National Guardsmen would be sent to the front much more quickly than anyone had supposed will be borne out, but the main proposition concerns itself with the great national elements which in September in the last month will go into the training camps.

It is only necessary to go to Fort Myer to learn that the speeding-up process is in operation. It is not known definitely how things are going on at the other officers' reserve training camps, but at Fort Myer what would be called in any college in the country "the cramming system" is in daily session. The young men across the Potomac are also trying to learn the necessary details of the American army will be given in three months instructions and drill which ordinarily would be spread over half a year. Young officers are in charge at Fort Myer.

So long ago as the time that your correspondent was in France, when the war was only about eight months old, the possibilities that the French republic would need re-enforcements of men in order to carry the war to the Germans already was being discussed. It is true, but it was known that the man power of France had a limit line well within that of the other countries engaged. Even then the French were looking to the United States.

Method in His Madness.
Mrs. Hubb—Oh, John, you say that if you lost me you would take to drinking, neglect your personal appearance, and go to the bad in every way.
Hubb (firmly)—Yes, my dear; you can bet I'd fix it so I'd never be an inducement to a woman again.

Lachrymose.
There are thousands of children at this moment who are in crying need. Then there are dozens in every neighborhood who seem to be in crying want. There's a difference, you know.—Indianapolis Star.

Reassured Him.
He—"You don't really care for me—you are merely flirting with me to make Jack jealous." She—"Nonsense! I picked out a better looking man if I wanted to do that."

Wild Geese in Flight.
It has been noticed that when flocks of wild ducks and geese have to go long distances, they form a triangle to cleave the air more easily, and the most courageous bird takes position at the forward angle. As this is a very fatiguing post, other birds in turn take the place of the exhausted leader.

SICK WOMAN HAD CRYING SPELLS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Enhaut, Pa.—"I was all run down and weak inwardly. I had female troubles and nervous feelings and my head bothered me. I would often have crying spells and feel as if I was not safe. I heard about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I bought a bottle. I stopped the doctor's medicine and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It soon made a change in me and now I am strong and do all my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so I said to my mother 'I guess I will have to die as there is no help for me.' She got me one of your little books and my husband and I about try one bottle. I stopped the doctor's medicine and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It soon made a change in me and now I am strong and do all my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so I said to my mother 'I guess I will have to die as there is no help for me.' She got me one of your little books and my husband and I about try one bottle. 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EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

RUDOLPH

Chas. Philles of Grand Rapids was up with his auto drag last Tuesday and moved the Grand Rapids, Wis. R. A. Wagon to Grand Rapids, where Mr. and Mrs. Wagon will make their future home. Altho we will miss them we hope to see them back once in awhile.

Mrs. F. Root and daughter Verna returned home the past week from Fort Atkinson, where they spent the week at the home of her sister. Mr. and Mrs. Root will be at the Sigel home for the arrival of a daughter, born June 14.

Donald Baker of Grand Rapids is spending the week at the Nick Rattelle home.

Mrs. F. Root, mother of Mrs. J. A. Jackson, has arrived to spend the summer with her daughter and family.

Wm. Granewald has moved his family to Watertown and Mr. Ireland of Watertown has moved onto the farm.

The National Defense League committee consisting of T. W. Branson, Otto Reuter, Geo. Conway, Grand Rapids, will talk here June 9, and the following committee was appointed here: Dr. Jackson, president; N. G. Rattelle, Geo. Rattelle, A. J. Kujawa, Peter Akey and Leon Baughman.

The following young people received 8th grade diplomas at the rural school graduation exercises held in Grand Rapids on Tuesday, June 12: Helen Kujawa, Gladys Rattelle, Gertrude Platz and John Platz. Mr. and Mrs. Will Platz, Mrs. N. G. Rattelle, and Mrs. A. J. Kujawa attended the exercises.

Mrs. Chas. Imig and daughter and son returned home Friday from a two weeks visit in Waukegan.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted VanHeuvel left last Tuesday morning for a week's visit with relatives in West DePere and Kaukauna.

Mary Rattelle is visiting her sister in DePere.

Toward Akey went to Edgar Sunday to visit his sister, Mrs. Charles DeLong. He was accompanied by Alvin DeLong who had spent a couple of weeks here with his grandparents.

Ed Sharkey of Port Edwards spent Sunday here.

Six geological students arrived from Madison last Saturday and have moved into the southern part of town.

Mr. F. Sharkey of Mosinee came down Saturday for a short visit.

Jack Kujawa who attends Campion College in Prairie du Chien, arrived home Saturday to spend his summer vacation.

Mrs. O. Akey spent Sunday in Junction City.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sharkey spent Sunday with the Jim Case family at the corner of 1st and 2nd.

A. Kujawa attended a Foresters meeting in Wausau Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Lipke of Grand Rapids spent Sunday at the Arthur Clark home.

Miss Clara Waterman of Grand Rapids spent Sunday with Miss Pearl Clark.

Glen Cooper is erecting a new barn in Port Edwards Monday after spending a week with relatives here.

Emil Haimeschild is having his school building remodeled into a dance hall.

At last the people in Aldorf have telephone service, the work of construction of the line and installation of phones being completed this week.

Mrs. O. J. Lou went to Milwaukee Wednesday for a few days visit.

Several of our people have subscribed for Liberty Bonds.

Remember this is Red Cross week. Do something toward this cause even though it may not be a great deal.

O. J. Lou, Casper and Henry (latter) are receiving contributions in this city. If they don't see you, make it a point to see one of them.

Next Monday the town board of review will meet at the Jackson school house.

John Arnold purchased a registered Holstein bull of O. J. Lou this week.

This week Tuesday occurred the marriage of Leola Wilf to John Schiller, both of this place. Rev. Wilfizer of Pittsville performing the ceremony. The bride was dressed in not lace over white silk, and the groom in a tuxedo.

The young couple were attended by Irene Wilf, Victoria Schiller and Isabel Schiller as bridesmaids, and Jost Schiller, Clarence Wilf and Herman Wilf as groomsmen.

The bride was dressed in white, pink and light green organdy. After the services at the church a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilf.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilf, who have 37 children, were guests of honor. The newly wedded couple received many valuable and useful presents. They will go to housekeeping at once on the Mrs. A. Schiller farm. Those from a distance who attended the wedding were Mrs. John Giesler of Oshkosh, Washington; Mrs. Frank Schiller and sons Joe and Irving and two of Louis Schiller's daughters of Milwaukee; Minnie Taylor, Mrs. Clara Beatty and Ella Casey of Babcock; Mrs. Frank Joinko and sons Elbert and Francis, and Clarence Wilf of Minneapolis; and Mrs. Aug. Stoen and son Alfred and daughter Emily of Mauston.

There were also a large number from Grand Rapids and Neokosa, but space forbids the mention of their names.

THE FIRST BIG ROAD SHOW OF THE SEASON

"September Morn," the whirling musical comedy, comes to the LaSalle Opera House (Chicago) comes to the LaSalle Theatre, Thursday night, June 28, with the jolly comedian, William Moore, always a welcome entertainer and associated with this brilliant, talented and successful company.

There are many comedy players, including Maud K. Williams, Ruth Wilkins, James Baber, J. J. Patton, Billy Murphy, Leslie Jones and other talented principals who help to keep the fun moving at a rapid-fire pace. The company number nearly fifty, and the pretty chorus of girls have much to do with "putting over" the musical comedy and its many funny scenes.

The dances are many and have to do with the famous tangoes and graceful Heilsteinian waltz movements, which are the rage of the long-legged male and female.

"September Morn" is a musical jingle of tangoes, comedy and joy and Ruth Wilkins, "The American Gaby Deslys" is a hit as "Argentine" in this big show.

The producers, who have a long string of theatrical successes to their credit, have given this delightful musical an extremely elaborate mounting, both in regards to scenic effects and costumes. Seats now selling at Daly's Drug Store.

WISDOM OLD CHAP

Fred—That rich old uncle of mine is a human sensitive plant.

Joe—Why, how's that?

Fred—You'll find it attempt to touch him he immediately close up.

STRANGER

"We seldom pause to wonder why, and yet it's true," said Lench; "the apple of a fellow's eye."

"Quite frequently is a peach."

PIVOR ROAD

Miss Margaret Faxon, who has been employed in Grand Rapids for some time, has come home to help her folks on the farm.

Robert and Alma Walter spent a few days of last week at Plover. Mrs. Peter Faxon and Mrs. John Faxon attended the Ladies' Aid at the Ed Ellis home in Keshon.

Allred Johnson had the misfortune to cut his foot quite badly Tuesday while cutting brush. A doctor was called to attend to the wound.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Faxon and son Will and daughter Gertrude and Mrs. Wenzel spent Sunday evening at the L. Faxon home.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hansen and son Henry and Mrs. Boorman spent Sunday evening at the L. Faxon home.

A number of young folks spent Sunday evening at the Peter Faxon home.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Faxon and son James and daughter Gertrude and Mrs. Faxon's sister spent Saturday evening at the John Walter home.

Mrs. John Walter and Mrs. Wenzel spent Sunday afternoon at the Harry Gillman home in Biron.

ALONG THE SENECA ROAD

F. W. Jones left Friday night for a short visit with relatives in the southern part of the state.

Mrs. Mary Mathews is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. P. Peterson. Paul Mathews and Edward Hanof of Milwaukee are also guests at the Peterson home.

J. R. Morrison has moved his farm to Ilwaco and has moved into the new house where he will live for the present. Miss Gladys Morrison is visiting friends at Lake Geneva.

Band Peterson was at home a few days last week from Athens, where he is employed on the Holmdale Farm. Raymond is one of the graduates from the County Agricultural school and came home to attend commencement and receive his diploma.

John Vanderpau of Vesper was a caller in the neighborhood last Thursday. He is some finishing on R. W. Jones' barn.

The young people of the vicinity had a very pleasant social gathering at P. Peterson's last Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson and their guests from Milwaukee.

Several of the farmers in this part of the town have had to repent some of their corn.

A new switch is being put in at the Green Bay crossing for the unloading of material for the new concrete road. We hope to see the work begin soon.

Mrs. Matt Peterson has returned from Rochester, Minnesota. Mr. Peterson, who is somewhat improved in health, will remain for a few weeks longer.

Some of the boys are wearing a broad smile on their faces because the Maccasin Crook Specials beat the Douglas team the other day with a score of 27 to 9.

ALTDORF

At last the people in Aldorf have telephone service, the work of construction of the line and installation of phones being completed this week.

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PLEASANT HILL

Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder are entertaining relatives from Milwaukee. Kurt Zellmer and Fred Griffin spent Sunday at Seneca Corners.

W. C. Spoor entertained friends from Adams county Sunday.

Miss Anna Simonson returned home Thursday from Grand Rapids where she attended the graduation exercises.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dawes and Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Likos autored to Grand Rapids Sunday and attended the temperance speech by Hon. O. Stewart of the Fighting Squadron. We will say this much for Pleasant Hill, that there was a larger crowd present here January 9, to hear Mr. Stewart than at any other time.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hansen entertained Lewis Mitchell of Kaukauna and Will Mitchell and two daughters from Maple Hill, Kansas, last week. This is Will Mitchell's first visit to Wisconsin since he left forty years ago. He was in the army when the buffalo roamed wild on the prairies, and \$1.50 was considered a good price for their hides.

An entertainment was given at the Pleasant Hill church last Sunday evening. A splendid program consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations and readings and a dialogue was rendered. The evening closed with the serving of refreshments.

SIGEL

Misses Louise and Emily Proestvitz and Anna Kaminski from Stanley are visiting with friends here this week.

Frank Bushmaker gave a barn dance at his father's place last Sunday. A large attendance and a fine time is reported.

Miss Marie Jagodzinski is leaving Saturday for Wausau, where she will attend the Kaczko-Mosinski wedding on June 28th.

SUPPLYING THE NEED

"You see kin see dat I'm very much in need ma'am," said the husky hobo. "Kin youse assist me?"

"Certainly," answered the kind lady, as she handed him a cake of soap. "Here is what you need."

WHEREIN THEY DIFFER

Little Willie—Say, paw, what's the difference between a lunch and a luncheon?

Paw—A lunch, my son, is a light dinner, and a luncheon a light lunch.

Never trust a man who treats his dog better than he does his wife.

WHEN I DIE

"When I die," said the wife, "I want you to have this sentence placed on my monument: 'There is peace and quiet in heaven.'"

"I think," rejoined the husband, "it would be more appropriate to say: 'There was peace and quiet in heaven.'"

ODIOUS COMPARISON

"I thought the modern styles in women's clothes were ridiculous."

"But you've changed your opinion."

"Yes. I've just been looking over some photographs of fashion queens taken 50 years ago."

OUT OFF FROM THE WORLD

"Asphodela Twobble says she is thinking of writing a book."

"She must be serious, too."

"Well! Well!"

"In order to concentrate her mind on a plot, she positively refuses to answer more than fourteen or fifteen telephone calls a day."

THE EXCEPTION

"I understand," said the Russian statesman, "that you elect all your rulers by ballot."

"You have been misinformed," answered the American. "We don't elect our wives in that manner."

INSECTS IN FLIGHT

Motion pictures of insects in flight prove that the movement of the wings of all insects presents the same general character. When flight is begun the amplitude of the first wing beats is much smaller than of the subsequent ones, but the period remains almost unchanged.

"The insect regulates the velocity of its flight not by the rapidity of the motion of its wings, but by changing their inclination. Altho in normal conditions the period of the wing beat remains constant, it may be increased or diminished by various influences, such as fatigue and cold."

JAIL FOR SELLING POSTED MAN

A new law just passed by the state legislature has been published and is now effective. The effect of the law will tend to make saloon keepers more strict in the sale of liquors, unless they want to take a chance at a jail sentence.

The new law provides that when a person is convicted of a charge of drunkenness and is then paroled, the district attorney must post the paroled man during the continuance of time he is out on parole and that if any person gives or sells to the paroled person so posted any liquor, the penalty upon conviction is a jail sentence, no fine acceptable.

Put Your War-Time Economies Up To Us

This is no "fair weather" store,—one that is content merely to float along in normal times, taking the line of least resistance.

NO! EMPHATICALLY NO!

It is in times of difficulty and of stress, like these, when Johnson & Hill Co. is best put on its mettle.

Concentrate ALL of your buying at the Popular "Big Store," which at ALL times, under ALL CONDITIONS and in ALL its departments, has shown itself a friend to the great masses of the people and "a very present help in time of need."

SAVE—by all means,—but SAVE SANELY. You can best do so by buying everything here.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Women's, Misses', Juniors and Children's Spring Coats and Suits at HALF PRICE

We still have a few choice Coats and Suits left from the June Economy Sale. These garments are all New Styles and are the best values to be found anywhere. Come in and let us show you these beautiful garments—We still have your size.

FIGHT + OR + GIVE

Grand Rapids' share is \$25,000. It must be raised this week. We are in to win! Every man, woman and child should contribute to this fund so that the soldiers, who are fighting for our liberty, can be taken care of when they get wounded.

Fight or Give

Johnson & Hill Co. will give 10 per cent of their Cash Sales Friday to the Red Cross War Fund.

ALL COLORED HATS AT Half Price



Every Colored Hat—Trimmed and untrimmed shapes are offered in this sale at exactly half the original selling price. These hats are the most popular straws of the season and there are shapes for every type of face.

White Hats Reduced 25 Per Cent.

NEW HOUSE DRESSES 85 c to \$1.50

We now have on display a special assortment of new style house dresses in light, medium and dark color ginghams and percales in a range of sizes to fit any figure—sizes 16 to 51. Prices range from 85c up to \$1.50.

Hosiery Special for Friday and Saturday

One lot of Women's Hem top cotton hose in black and tan that are really worth 15c under today's market prices. Sizes 9, 9½ and 10. Special for Friday and Saturday, per pair..... 10c

Elegant Styles in Low Cut Summer Footwear

No doubt you are planning on a Summer vacation, or on "going somewhere" the "Fourth."

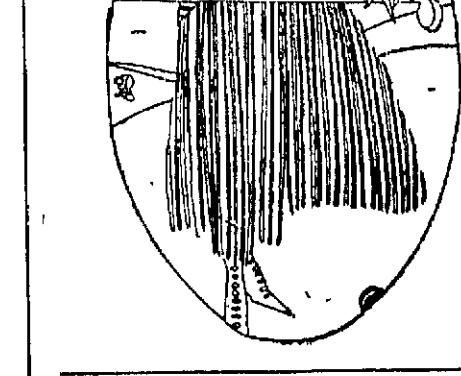
No summer wardrobe is complete without at least two pairs of low shoes—black and white—besides other styles for special wear, such as dancing, hiking or general sport wear. Women's high grade black patent or kid leather styles, strapped or plain in a variety of toes and heels \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00

Let Us Fit Your Feet

When You Can Buy High Grade Shoes Like These at \$1.00

You will act wisely by stocking up for the future, as many are doing. These same grade shoes are being sold in most stores at \$1.25 today.

This again demonstrates most forcefully that our facilities of buying in large quantities enables us to sell for less because we buy for less.



Women's white fabric pumps in a variety of weaves, styles and lasts \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00

One large lot of women's strap pumps with medium and low heels, patent and dull leathers; also a laced oxford with patent tip, all sizes, while they last.....\$1.59

Let Us Fit Your Feet



LADIES' WASH SKIRTS—WHITE AND COLORED

\$1.75 to \$7.00

No wardrobe is quite complete without one or more wash skirts. It has the happy faculty of "fitting in" whether white or colored, it has its many uses and is indispensable. We are showing a splendid assortment of all kinds and in many new fabrics and designs. Some of these are pre-shrunk and cold pressed which assures permanent fit and shape.

SPECIAL SALE ON SUMMER BOAS

We have a few Marabou Boas left in Black and Brown that we are offering at just half the original selling price.

CHILDREN'S WHITE AND COLORED DRESSES—NEW STYLES, LOW PRICES

Our assortment of Children's white and colored dresses is large enough to fill the wants of everyone in this vicinity. All the new materials and styles in sizes 3 to 14 years ranging in prices from 65c to \$11.00.

Auto Tires and Accessories

Hardware Department—Brgement

The Mansfield Cable Structur Tire is scientifically built, by hand. By the hand building process the tire is under a most rigid double inspection from start to finish.

We guarantee the Mansfield Cable Structur to run 4000 miles.

For quality, durability and service try the Mansfield. Thousands are now in use giving satisfaction.

REMEMBER—"The Hand Built Tire for Mileage"—MANSFIELD

MANSFIELD HAND BUILT TIRES LESSEN YOUR RUNNING COST. EACH TIRE SOLD UNDER 4,000 MILE GUARANTEE

Size	Smooth Tread	Non-Skid	Grey Tubes
30x3	\$ 9.95	\$10.60	\$ 2.45
30x3½	\$12.95	\$13.75	\$ 2.80
32x3½	\$15.85	\$16.65	\$ 3.25
32x4	\$20.45	\$21.65	\$ 3.85
33x4	\$21.15	\$22.35	\$ 3.95
34x4	\$21.95	\$23.25	\$ 4.15

Womens and Misses Coats and Suits

95c

We have on sale one lot of women's and Misses' coats and suits that could easily be made into good serviceable garments for children, that we are offering at each. 95c

One Lot of Coats and Suits

\$1.95

These garments are not this season's styles, but are good materials and would be very serviceable.

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